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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1912. SEVENTY-SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 11

The Purchase Price

by EMERSON HOUGH

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"Twenty miles to the nearest house that way, Madam. None at all that other way. Every path known and guarded by my people. No paths at all in these hills out yonder. Wild animals in them, little food in them for man or woman not used to living wild. You would be helpless in one day, if you tried to get out. We'd find you before you'd gone five miles. Don't attempt any foolishness about trying to escape from here. You're mine, I say. I shall not let you go."

Yet in spite of his savagery, his face softened in the next moment. "If I could only be in the right way! Look at me, look at you. You're so very beautiful, I'm so strong. There is only one right way about it. Oh, woman!"

"But come," he resumed with a half sigh, seeking in a rough way to brush back a wisp of hair from his forehead, to join the tangled mane upon his crest: "I hate myself as much as you hate me, but it's your fault—your fault that you are as you are—that you set me mad. Let's try to forget it for tonight, at least. You're tired, worn out. I'm almost tired myself, with all this war between us."

She was silent as they slowly advanced, silent as a prisoner facing prison doors; but he still went on, arguing.

"Think of what you could do here, how happy we could be here. Think of what we could do, together. There isn't anything I wouldn't try to do. Why, I could do anything; and I'd bring everything I got, everything, back to you—and set it down at your feet and say, 'I brought you this.' What would I care for it, alone? What does it mean to me? What glory or success do I want? Without you, what does all this world, all my life, all I can do, mean to me after this? I knew long ago I couldn't be happy, but I didn't know why. I know now what I wanted, all along. I can do something in the world, I can succeed. I can be somebody now—and now I want to, want to! Oh, I've lacked so much, I've longed so much. Some way the world didn't seem made right. I wondered, I puzzled, I didn't know, I couldn't understand—I thought all the world was made to be unhappy—but it isn't, it's made for happiness, for joy, for exultation. Why, I can see it plainly enough now—all straight out, ahead of me—all straight ahead of us two!"

"How like a man you are!" she said slowly. "You seek your own success, although your path lies over a woman's disgrace and ruin."

"Haven't you ever thought of the other side of this at all? Can't a woman ever think of mercy to a man? Can't she ever blame herself just for being Eve, for being the incarnate temptation that she is to any real man? Can't she see what she is to him? You talk about ruin—I tell you it's ruin here, sure as we are born, for one or both of us. I reckon maybe it's for both."

"Yes, it is for both."

"No, I'll not admit it!" he blazed out. "If I've been strong enough to pull you down, I'm strong enough to carry you up again. Only, don't force the worst part of me to the front all the time."

"A gentle wooer, indeed! And yet you blame me that I cannot see a man's side in a case like this."

"But in God's name, why should a man see any but a man's side of it? Things don't go by reason after all. The world goes, I reckon, because there is a man's side to it. Anyhow, I am as I am. Whatever you do here, whatever you are, don't try to wheedle me, nor ask me to see your side, when there is only one side to this. If any man ever lifted hand or eye to you, I'd kill him. I'll not give up one jot of the right I've got in you, little as it is—I've taken the right to hold you here and talk to you. But when you say you'll not listen to me, then you do run against my side of it, my man's side of it; and I tell you once more, I'm the owner of this place. I live here. It's mine. I rule here, over free and thrall."

With rude strength and pride he swept an arm widely around him, covering half the circle of the valley. "It's mine," he said slowly. "Fit for a king, isn't it? Yes, fit for a queen. It is almost fit for you."

His hat was in his hand. The breeze of the evening, drawing down the valley, now somewhat chilled, lifted the loose hair on his forehead. He stood, big, bulky and strong, like some war lord of older days. The argument on his lips was that of the day of skins and stone.

She who stood at his side, this prisoner of his prowess, taken by his ruthless disregard of wish or rights of others, stood even with his shoulder, tall, deep-bosomed, comely, as fair and fit and womanly a woman as man's need has asked in any age of the world. In the evening light the tears which had wet her eyes were less visible. She might indeed have been fit queen for a spot like this, mate for a man like this.

And now the chill of autumn lay in the twilight. Night was coming—the time when all creatures, save ravening night feeders, feel apprehension, crave shelter, search out a haven for repose. This woman was alone and weary, much in need of some place to rest her head. Every fibre in her heart craved shelter, comfort, security, protection.

Dunwody turned, offered her a hand, and led her to the wide double doors.

CHAPTER X.

Free and Thrall.

"Sally, come here," called Dunwody to one of the row of grinning negro servants who were loosely lined up in the hall, as much in curiosity as deference, to give their master his only welcome home. "Take this lady up to the room in the east part. See that she has everything she wants. She is not to be disturbed there until morning, do you hear, Sally? When you come down I want to see you again. You others there, make your duty to this lady. Call her Miss Josephine. When she wants anything, you jump and get it. Go on, now."

They scattered grinning, all but the bent and grizzled old woman called Sally, who now came forward. She looked with blank brown eyes at the newcomer, herself inscrutable as the Sphinx. If she commented mentally on the droop of the young woman's mouth and eyes, at least she said nothing. It was not her place to ask what white folk did, or why. She took up the traveling bags and led the way up the narrow stairway which made out of the central hall.

"Sally," said Josephine, turning, when they reached the stairway, "where's my own maid—the other—Jeanne?"

"I dunno, ma'am," said Sally. "I reckon she's all right, though. Dis heah's yuah room, ma'am, if you please." She shuffled ahead, into a tall and wide room, which overlooked the lawn and the approaching road.

Once alone, Josephine flung herself face downward upon the bed and burst into a storm of tears, her fine courage for once outworn. She wept until utterly spent. Sally, after leaving the room, had returned unnoticed, and when at last Josephine turned about she saw the old woman standing there. A hard hand gently edged under her heaving shoulder. "Thah now, honey, doan' cry! God A'mighty, girl, doan' cry dat-a-way. What is wrong, tell me." Sympathy even of this sort was balm to a woman wholly unnerved. Josephne found her head on the old negro woman's shoulder.

"Now, you jus' lay right quiet, ma'am," wetn on Sally. "I'se gwine to git you a little something warm to drink and something to eat right soon, and den I'se gwine put you-all to bed nice and clean, and in de mawnin' you'll feel like you was anotheh lady, you suttinly will, ma'am."

"Who are you?" demanded Josephine, turning to look into the old and wrinkled face.

"I's just Sally."

"I suppose you are keeper of the prison," commented Josephine bitterly.

"Dis ain't no prisum, ma'am. I'se bin heah a long time 'mong dese triflin' niggahs. Dis ain't no prisum—but God knows, Ma'am, we needs a lady heah to run things. Is you come foh dat?"

"No, no," said Josephine. "I'm just—I'm just—I'm going away as soon as I can."

"Sho, now! Huc-cum you heah, Ma'am?"

"It was a mistake."

"I didn't know white folks evah done nothin' they didn't want to do," commented Sally. "But doan' you mind. Ef you wants me, jes' call for Sally."

"Tell me, Sally, isn't there any Mrs. Dunwody here?" demanded Josephine suddenly.

The face of the old woman remained inscrutable, and Josephine could see no sign except that a sort of film crossed her eyes as though veiling some inmost thought.

"Ef dey was, I doan' reckon you-all would have come heah, would you? Now you lay down and git comf'table. Doan' you worry none, Ma'am. You gwine be fine, by mawnin'. You suttinly is a right handsome lady, Ma'am!"

The old woman shuffled from the room, to join her master at the foot of the stairs.

"Where is she, Sally?" demanded Dunwody, "and how is she?"

"She's right tired, suh," said Sally non-committally. And then, "Mighty fine lookin' lady, suh. An' she is a lady! Huc'cum her here, Marse Warv'l? Whut you-all—"

"What did she say to you?"

"Nothing' 'cept she's gwine git away right soon. White folkes' business ain't none o' my business."

"Well, never you mind about all that, Sally. Now listen. It's your business to keep her there, in that room. When she wants anything, get it. But don't you talk to her, you understand. I reckon you do understand, don't you?"

"I reckon I does, suh."

"Well, all right then. If she goes to walk, keep her in sight. She doesn't send out letters to any one, and doesn't talk to strangers, do you understand?"

"I reckon I does, suh."

Old Sally stood looking at him for a time with her small brown eyes half-covered under her gray brows. At last with something of the liberty of the old servant she said, "Marster, is you married to that dere lady? Ef you isn't, is you gwine marry her?"

"If I told you you'd know too much, Sally. It's enough for you to know that you're responsible for her. If she turns up missing any time, you'll be missing yourself not long after."

"I reckon I will," said Sally chuckling; and then shuffled off about her own duties.

CHAPTER XI.

The Garments of Another.

Left alone Josephine St. Auban at last attempted to pull herself together. With the instinct of a newly caged animal, she made a little tour of the room. First she noted the depth of the windows, their height above the ground. No escape there, that was sure—unless one, cat-like, could climb down this light ladder up which the ivy ran between the cornice and the ground. No, it was a prison.

In the room itself were good, yet simple furnishings. The wall paper was of a small and ancient figuring. In places it hung torn. The furniture was old mahogany, apparently made in an earlier generation. An engraving or so hung askew upon the wall, a broken bust stood on a bracket. The tall tester bed, decorated with a patchwork silken covering, showed signs of comfort, but was neither modern nor over neat. The room was not furnished in poverty, but its spirit, its atmosphere, its feeling, lacked something, a woman could have told what.

She pushed back the heavy dresser, but the wall was without opening behind it. She looked for the key to the door, and was glad to find the lock in order.

For the first time now she laid off her bonnet, unfastened her wrap. With a hand which trembled she made some sort of attempt at toilet, staring into the mirror at a face scarcely recognized as her own. The corners of its mouth were drooping plaintively. A faint blue lay beneath the eyes.

She faced the fact that she must pass the night alone. If it is at night that the shadows fall upon the soul, then most of all does woman, weak and timorous animal, long for some safe and accustomed refuge place, for a home; and most of all does she srink from unfamiliar surroundings. Yet she slept, wearied to exhaustion. The night was cool, the air fresh from the mountains coming in through the opened window, and bringing with it calm.

Dawn came. A chirping cedar bird, busy in the nearby shrubbery, wakened her with a care-free note. She started up and gazed out with that sudden wonder and terror which at times seize upon us when we awake in strange environment. Youth and vitality resumed sway. She was alive, then. The night had passed, then. She was as she had been, herself, her own, still. The surge of young blood came back in her veins. The morning was there, the hills were there, the world was there. Hope began once more with the throb of her perfect pulse. She stretched a round white arm and looked down it to her hand. She held up her fingers against the light, and the blood in them, the soul in them, showed pink and clean between. Slowly she pushed down the patchwork silk. There lay her splendid limbs and body. Yet, it was she, it was herself, her own. Yes, she would live, she would succeed, she would win! All of which, of course, meant to her but one thing—escape.

A knock came at the door, really for the third time, although for the first time heard. Old Sally entered, bearing her tray, with coffee.

"Now you lay right still whah you is, Ma'am," she began. "You'all wants a li'l bit o' coffee. Then I'll bring you up some real breakfus'—how you like yuah aigs? Ma'am, you suttinly is lookin' fine dis mawnin'. I'll fetch you yuah tub o' watah right soon now."

In spite of herself Josephine found herself unable to resist interest in these proceedings. After all, her prison was not to be without its comforts. She hoped the eggs would be more than two.

The old serving woman slowly moved about here and there in the apartment, intent upon duties of her own. While thus engaged, Josephine, standing femininely engaged before her glass, chanced to catch sight of her in the mirror. She had swiftly slipped over and opened the door of a wardrobe. Over her arm now was some feminine garment.

"What have you there?" demanded Josephine, turning as swiftly.

"Jus' some things I'se gwine take away to make room for you, tha'ss all, Ma'am."

Josephine approached and took up in her own hands these evidences of an earlier occupancy of the room. They were garments of a day done by. The silks were faded, dingy, worn in the creases from sheer disuse. Apparently they had hung untouched for some time.

"Whose were these, Sally?" demanded Josephine.

"I dunno, Ma'am. I'se been mos'ly in the kitchen, Ma'am."

Josephine regarded her closely. No sign of emotion showed on that brown mask. The gray brows above the small eyes did not flicker. "I suppose these may have belonged to Mr. Dunwody's mother," said Josephine carelessly.

"Yassam!"

"His sister?"

"Yassam!"

"Or his wife, perhaps?"

"Yassam, ef they really wuz one."

"Was there ever?" demanded Josephine sharply.

"Might a-been none, er might a-been a dozen, fur's I know. Us folks don' study much 'bout whut white folks does."

"You must have known if there was any such person about—you've been here for years. Don't talk nonsense!"

Temptation showed on Sally's face. The next instant the film came again over the small brown eyes, the mask shut down again, as the ancient negro racial secretiveness resumed sway. Josephine did not ask for what she knew would be a lie.

"Where is my own maid, Jeanne?" she demanded. "I am anxious about her."

"I dunno, Ma'am."

"Is she safe—has she been cared for?"

"I reckon she's all right."

"Can you bring her to me?"

"I'll try, Ma'am."

But breakfast passed and no Jeanne appeared. From the great house came no sounds of human occupancy. Better struggle, conflict, than this ominous waiting, this silence, here in this place of infamy, this home of horror, this house of some other woman. It was with a sense of relief that at length she heard a human voice.

Outside, beneath the window, quavering sounds rose. The words were French, Canadian French, scarce distinguishable to an ear trained only in the Old World. It was an old man singing, the air perhaps that of some old chanson of his own country, sung by villagers long before:

> "Souvenirs du jeune age
> Sont gravis dans mon coeur,
> Quand je pense au village,
> Revenant du bonheur—"

The old voice halted, at length resuming, idly: "Quand je pense—quand je pense." Then after humming the air for a little time it broke out as though in the chorus, bold and strong:

> "Rendez-moi ma patrie, ou laissez-moi mouir!"

The words came to her with a sudden thrill. What did they not mean to the alien, to the prisoner, to the outcast, anywhere in all the world: "Give me back my country, or let me die!"

She stepped to the window and looked down. An old man, brown, bent and wrinkled, was digging about the shrubbery, perhaps preparing some of the plants for their winter sleep. He was clad in leather and linsey, and seemed ancient as the hills. He resumed his song. Josephine leaned out from the casement and softly joined in the refrain:

> "Rendez-moi ma patrie, ou laissez-moi mouir!"

To Be Continued.

RECENT SOUTH POLE TRIPS DISCLOSE MANY NEW FACTS

The renewal of Antarctic research in the last few years has already taught much. Last year Dr. Meinardus, a German scholar, deduced some notable conclusions from facts that explorers have recently brought us. These explorers told us about the distribution of atmospheric pressure in the Antarctic, and said further that the land mass or masses must be about one and a half times the size of Europe. Dr. Meinardus found that the excess of pressure in those regions indicates, if the land is as large as explorers say, that the mean elevation of Antarctica is about 6,000 feet above sea, or double the mean height of Asia. This may be wide of the mark, but men of science tell us that it may be very near the truth.

We did not know ten years ago that Antarctic lands were once a part of South America. We had never found proof before that the Antarctic, as well as the Arctic, once had its torrid period and luxuriant tropical vegetation. But Otto Nordenskjold showed this in West Antarctica, and Shackleton demonstrated it when he found coal nearly two miles above sea level and within 112 miles of the South Pole.

South Polar Riddle.

These are only examples of the great variety of information the eight expeditions of the past 13 years brought us. But, after all, they did not solve the great riddle of the South Polar regions. What is the Antarctic? Is it really a large continent or only a collection of islands, big and little, spread around the South Pole? Is it the largest archipelago in the world or a solid land mass twice as large as Australia? The absorbing purpose of some of the expeditions now entering the field is to solve these questions.

Various views were held by the leading authorities. Sir Edward Shackleton, Sir John Murray and Dr. Bruce were the foremost advocates of the view that Antarctica is a great continent. In Shackleton's opinion, the lofty mountain chain which he crossed on his approach to the South Pole is an inland segment of the high mountains of West Antarctica, and stretches across the continent. Another group of geographers, headed by Nansen, believed that there was no land of continental extent, and that Antarctica was made up of a number of islands. Still other eminent geographers gave reasons for the belief that a wide strait covered with ice extends through Antarctica from Weddell sea to Ross sea, or in other words, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, dividing the land mass into two parts. The best known representatives of this idea were Professor Penck, Dr. Otto Nordenskjold and Sir Clements Markham.

The Return of the Birds

By JOHN BURROUGHS

The coming and going of the birds is more or less a mystery and a surprise. We go out in the morning, and no thrush or finch is to be heard; we go out again and every tree and grove is musical; yet again, and all is silent. Who saw them come? Who saw them depart?

Yonder bluebird, with the earth tinge on his breast and the sky tinge on his back—did he come down out of heaven on that bright March morning, when he told us so softly and plaintively that, if we pleased, spring had come? Indeed, there is nothing in the return of the birds more curious and suggestive than in the first appearance, or rumors of the appearance, of this little bluecoat.

The bird at first seems a mere wandering voice in the air; one hears it call or carol on some bright March morning, but is uncertain of its voice or direction; it falls like a drop of rain when no cloud is visible; one looks and listens, but to no purpose.

Not long after the bluebird comes the robin, sometimes in March, but in most of the northern states April is the month of the robin. In large numbers they scour the fields and groves. You hear their piping in the meadow, in the pasture, on the hillside. Walk in the woods and the dry leaves rustle with the whir of their wings, the air is vocal with their cheery call. In excess of joy and vivacity they run, leap, scream, chase each other through the air, diving and sweeping among the trees with perilous rapidity.

In that free, fascinating, half-work and half-play pursuit—sugar making—the robin is one's constant companion. When the day is sunny and the ground bare, you meet him at all points and hear him at all hours. At sunset, on the tops of the tall maples, with look heavenward, and in a spirit of utter abandonment, he carols his simple strain. And sitting thus amid the stark, silent trees, above the wet, cold earth, with the chill of winter in the air, there is no fitter or sweeter songster in the whole round year.

Another April bird, which makes her appearance sometimes earlier and sometimes later than robin, and whose memory I fondly cherish, is the Phoebe-bird, the pioneer of the fly catchers. In the inland farming districts I used to notice her, on some bright morning about Easter day, proclaiming her arrival with much variety of motion and attitude, from the peak of the barn or hay shed.

Another April comer, who arrives shortly after the robin redbreast, with whom he associates both at this season and in the autumn, is the golden winged woodpecker, alias "highhole," alias "flicker," alias "yarup." He is an old favorite of my boyhood, and his note to me means very much. He announces his arrival by a long, loud call, repeated from the dry branch of some tree, or a stake in the fence—a thoroughly melodious April sound.

The song sparrow, that universal favorite and firstling of the spring, comes before April, and its simple strain gladdens all hearts.

May is the month of the swallows and the orioles. There are many other distinguished arrivals, indeed nine-tenths of the birds are here by the last week in May, yet the swallows and orioles are the most conspicuous.

With June the cup is full, our hearts are satisfied, there is no more to be desired. The perfection of the season, among other things, has brought the perfection of the song and plumage of the birds. The master artists are all here; and the expectations excited by the robin and the song sparrow are fully justified. The thrushes have all come, and I sit down upon the first rock, with hands full of the pink azaleas, to listen. With me the cuckoo does not arrive till June; and often the goldfinch, the kingbird, the scarlet tanager delay their coming till then. In the meadows the bobolink is in all his glory; in the high pastures the field sparrow sings his breezy vesper hymn; and the woods are unfolding to the music of the thrushes.

The Heat of Radium.

The heat given out by radium is more than 3 million times greater than the most powerful oxygen blow pipes. A ton of radium, if so large a quantity could ever be obtained, says the Christian Herald, would have an energy equal to 1½ million tons of coal, which would carry an Atlantic steamship for 30 years. It takes more than 30 centuries for a single grain of radium to exhaust itself, so that it practically is almost endless in its radiant energy.

POLE RECORDS UP TO DATE

Records of Dashes for South Pole.

1777—Captain Cook crossed Antarctic Circle for the first time to a latitude of 71 degrees 10 minutes.

1822—Weddell reached 74 degrees 15 minutes.

1842—Sir James Ross, 78 degrees 10 minutes.

1900—Borchgrevink, 78 degrees 40 minutes.

1902—Captain Scott, 82 degrees 17 minutes.

1909—Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, 88 degrees 2 minutes, 111 miles from the pole.

1911-1912—Captain Roald Amundsen.

1911-1912—Captain R. F. Scott.

Five in Race for South Pole.

There were five expeditions in the Antarctic, each seeking the same goal—the south pole. They are:

Captain Robert F. Scott, of England, left England in July, 1910, in the Terra Nova. Established depots in January, 1911.

Captain Roald Amundsen, of Norway, left Buenos Ayres in 1910 in the polar ship Fram. Has returned. Successful.

Dr. Mawson, of Austria, left Australia in November, 1910, in Lieutenant Shackleton's ship Aurora.

Lieutenant Wilhelm Filchner, of Bavaria, sailed from Buenos Ayres October 5, 1911, in steamer Deutschland.

Lieutenant Shirase, of Japan, sailed November 23, 1911, in the Kianan Maru from Sidney, Australia.

Quest of the North Pole.

Norse Vikings penetrated the Arctics five centuries before the discovery of America.

Sir Martin Frobisher headed an expedition which was supported by Queen Elizabeth in 1576.

John Davys left England in 1585 and spent seven years in search for the Northwest Passage.

William Barents, Dutch navigator, was the first to reach an latitude of 80 degrees. He discovered Spitzbergen in 1597.

Henryk Hudson, noted British explorer, discovered Hudson Bay and was abandoned there by his mutinous crew.

William Baffin, British, discovered Baffn's Bay in 1615.

James Cook, in an effort to discover a Northwest passage, found the Sandwich Islands and was killed by natives in 1779.

Sir William Edward Parry made many explorations in the Arctics, for which he received a prize of £5,000 from British Parliament in 1821.

Sir John Franklin and his expedition left England in 1845. It was his third and last trip, in which he and his 135 men perished. Thirty-nine relief expeditions were sent to find him.

Elisha Kent Kane, United States Navy, reached 82 degrees 27 minutes north latitude June 21, 1854.

George W. De Long headed an expedition in 1878. He and 20 companions were lost in the wreck of their ship Jeanette.

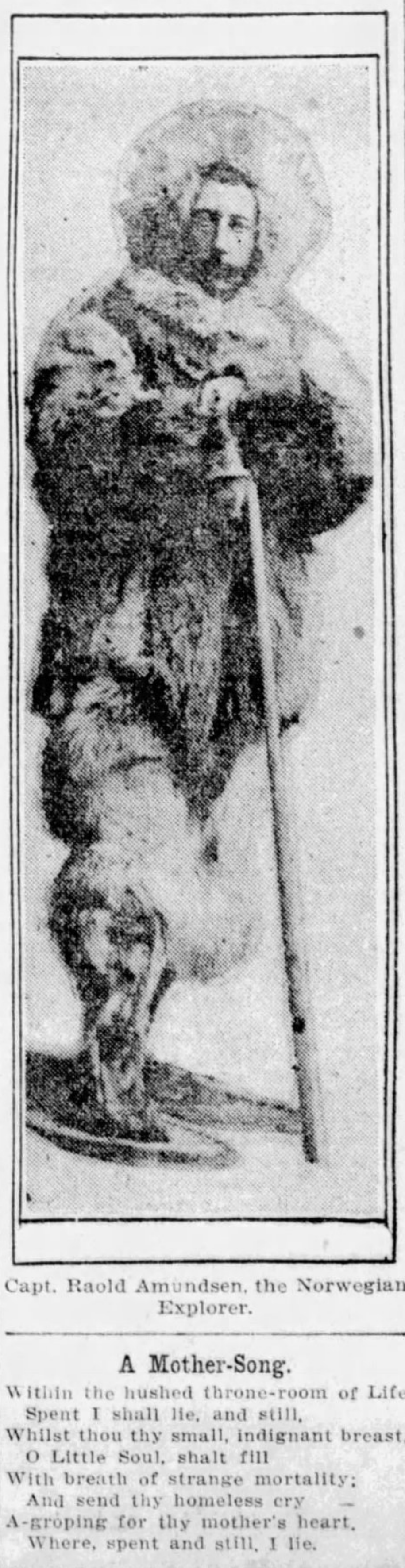
General A. W. Greely's expedition, 1881-1884, reached 83 degrees 21½ minutes north latitude. Party rescued by relief expedition of Admiral W. S. Schley, after a loss of 20 lives.

Fridjof Nansen, Norwegian, reached 86 degrees 14 minutes April 7, 1895.

Captain Cagni, of the Duke of the Abruzzi expedition, reached 86 degrees 34 minutes north latitude April 26, 1900.

Commander, now Admiral, Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., after a quarter of a century of effort reached 87 degrees 6 minutes north latitude April 26, 1906, and on April 6, 1909, discovered the north pole.

Believed Now to Have Found Pole



Capt. Raold Amundsen, the Norwegian Explorer.

A Mother-Song.

Within the hushed throne-room of Life
Spent I shall lie, and still,
Whilst thou thy small, indignant breast,
O Little Soul, shalt fill
With breath of strange mortality;
And send thy homeless cry
A-groping for thy mother's heart,
Where, spent and still, I lie.

Oh, if God, entering, should leave
That august Door ajar,
And let the wind that stirs his robe,
Chill-blowing from afar,
Puff out my spirit like a flame
That dieth in the night,—
God shield thee with his hollowed hand.
O little, little Light!

—Charlotte Wilson in Lippincott's.

Bounties in Maine.

Lewiston Journal.

It's open time all the year round in Maine, with a bounty on their heads for bears, wolves and bobcats. The commonwealth bounty is $5 on a wolf or a bear and $2 a bobcat. Last year the state paid out $595 in bounties for bears that were slain and $236 for bobcats. Most of them came from the counties of Franklin, Oxford, Washington and Hancock. No bounties have been paid on wolves for many years, as these animals are very scarce.

The history of Maine's bounties covers considerable ground. In the way of constructive bounties the state tried to help out the raising of wheat and corn. In two years it spent more than $200,000 and then gave it up. The state also tried to foster the raising of silkworms. One other thing the state has done in the way of constructive bounty legislation, and that was the attempt to make Maine a beet sugar state. For this the state paid out $7,000 per year for two years.

The list of destructive bounties is longer. It started in 1830, when the solons decided to kill off the crows. Before the state had enough it had spent nearly $15,000.

Handbills From the Sky.

London Evening Standard.

An amusing incident arising out of M. Lepine's interdiction against throwing handbills on the streets has happened in Paris. The victim of one of the first prosecutions was the aviation pilot Vedrines. Toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon the people in the Tuileries Gardens and on the Place de la Concorde saw a monoplane circling above the chamber of deputies on the other side of the river.

Those who were nearer the chamber saw a few minutes later that the pilot was distributing a few hundred little handbills from his eyrie. A watchful policeman took note of this and after discovering that the pilot was Vedrines initiated a prosecution. The handbills contained the words "Let France have the aeroplanes she needs." This was Vedrines' method of encouraging the campaign in favor of devoting £4,000,000 this year toward supplying the army with aeroplanes.

Joys of a Swiss Winter

THERE are an infinite variety of ways of spending the winter in Switzerland. You can go to a great and luxurious hotel, where you fare sumptuously every day, where the hall porter is a gilt-edged cosmopolitan, and you drive up from the station in a motor sleigh; or you can just as well go to a tiny chalet perched on the mountain side, where you never know which floor you are on at any moment, because the slope is so great that what you took to be the ground floor at one side of the hotel turns out to be half way to the roof when you look out at the other.

But wherever you go—to a palace at St. Moritz or to a cozy little gast-haus lost among the mountains, go in a party. There are some things in life too riotously jolly to be enjoyed alone. You tingle and quiver with such vigorous delight that unless you have somebody to share it with it begins after a little while to produce a reaction. Almost anyone will do to go with; the touchiest crank of your acquaintance will not have breathed three lungfuls of Swiss winter air or caught a first glimpse of that radiant paradise of gleaming white snow and blue-green sky before he becomes a rollicking, irrepressible playfellow, up to the silliest, jolliest school boy tricks.

But better let it be a party, and a big one. There must be some keen outdoor girls, of course. Do girls ever look prettier, I wonder, than as they scramble to their feet out of the powdered snow of a capsized toboggan—cheeks all glowing with a complexion Bond street never dreamed of, eyes sparkling—what sport it all is!

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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"I meant to write before I went," he said. But he did not say which one of the two was to have been the recipient of the letter.

"I—I suppose you wouldn't come and dine—just with Terry and me?" Maud hesitated. "You know how glad we should be if——"

"You are very good," he answered, with gratitude which struggled against constraint, "but I—can't. I'm not fit—you'll understand. You'll both understand."

"Yes, we understand," said Terry, speaking for the first time, her eyes very gentle and sweet. He looked up at her again, once more with a desperate appeal which she could not interpret. But it so stabbed her heart that she would not let him go with his message to her unanswered. "Is there nothing I—we—can do for you?" she asked, stammering a little, for perhaps it would seem to him a strange question.

"Thank you many times, no," he began, but stopped on a sudden thought. "Yes, there is one thing you could both do, if you would," he went on. "I've just been to see Miss Verney at the vicarage. If you could interest yourselves in her—if you could try to find her a home—a situation of some sort, it would be more than kind—to me, as well as to her. You see, she is all alone in the world, and——"

"Isn't she—I thought at one time she was engaged to Mr. Barr," ventured Maud, unable to restrain her curiosity.

Sir Ian's face stiffened. "I am not in her confidence," he said. "In any case, that can't help her much now."

Terry was furious to find herself blushing. A strange, new thought sprang into her mind. Could it be possible that Sir Ian cared for Nora Verney more than he wished any one to know?

The instant after this thought had bored its sharp gimlet-point into her brain, it began to seem not so strange. After all, what more natural? Such things came to pass every day. Miss Verney was young and beautiful. She had lived in the same house with Sir Ian for months. He had begun by being sorry for her and admiring her, of course. No normal man could help admiring such a pretty girl. The other day, he had said in answer to a question, "Yes, she is very important, anyhow in this house;" or something like that. Nothing that Terry had known of him in the past prevented her from thinking him fickle—nothing, at least, except a curious, irrepressible instinct which existed in spite of reason, and with nothing to feed upon.

A horrid, unworthy jealousy of the lovely young girl turned a leaden screw in Terry Ricardo's breast. She hated herself for it; but it was there, and ached dully, with the same grinding ache which had banished all the joy of life and youth from her girlhood. She would conquer it soon, she told herself, and said aloud: "I promise you that Maud and I will do something for Miss Verney. We are on our way now to return a call of Mrs. Haynes, and we will ask for Miss Verney."

"She may refuse to see you," said Sir Ian, anxiously.

"I won't take no for an answer," Terry assured him, accepting the responsibility for herself alone, whatever Maud might do. "I promise you to be her friend, and not to be discouraged if she doesn't want my friendship at first. I will find a way to get at her, and to help her; trust me to do it."

"I do," he said. And then, impulsively, "You are a very noble woman. I have more than I can ever thank you for."

After that, as if he half regretted, or were ashamed of this outburst, he shook hands with them both hastily, pressing Terry's fingers so hard that her rings ground into them under her gloves; and then walked away with long strides, as if he were hurrying to catch a train.

"Poor Sir Ian, he looks haunted!" exclaimed Maud, when she had told her coachman to drive on.

Terry shivered a little, but did not speak.

"I shouldn't be surprised if he never came back to live at Friars' Moat," Mrs. Ricardo continued, with interest.

Still Terry did not answer.

"I wonder where he will go?" the elder woman pondered aloud.

Terry was looking at the vicarage which made a pretty picture now, in the midst of its old-fashioned garden. As she looked, Miss Verney came out through a long window, and turned toward the left, not seeing, or not appearing to see, the approaching visitors.

"There she goes now," exclaimed Maud. I don't see what we can do for her, do you?—unless she'd accept a present of money."

"I don't think she would do that," Terry said. "But I have a plan. It's growing in my mind now. Perhaps I'll ask her to go abroad with me for a little while. Maybe she would like that."

"Go abroad!" Mrs. Ricardo repeated, her eyes very wide. "Why, you have only just come to England. You are visiting me."

"I know," said Terry. "And if I go, I'll come back to you—if you'll have me. But—this horrible thing that has happened seems to have done something odd to my nerves. You said Sir Ian looked 'haunted.' Well, I feel haunted. I can't sleep. And I'm such a fool—I look under my bed every night, and into the wardrobe. That isn't like me. I've been thinking for two or three days that perhaps I might run over to France for a fortnight, until the inquest comes on again. Even that would be a change. Don't you think it would be a good way of keeping my promise to Sir Ian, if I invited Miss Verney to go as my companion? Afterward I would find her something else."

"I should like to go with you myself," sighed Maud, "only I can't, because a dull but rich aunt of Norman's is coming for a visit, and she's the kind that alters her will if you alter your plans."

"I'll broach the subject to Miss Verney today," Terry said, as the carriage stopped at the vicarage door.

"Perhaps she won't go," suggested Maud.

"I will get her to go," said Terry.

CHAPTER XVII.

Miss Ricardo kept her word.

When Mrs. Haynes heard the plan, she would have bustled out into the garden to search for Nora, but Terry asked if she might go and try to find her. Permission granted, and a hint given as Miss Verney's favorite lurking place, the quest was soon ended. The girl sat in a little Virginia-creeper covered summerhouse overhanging the brook, which formed a boundary for the garden. She had a book in her hand, but she was not reading it. Her lashes lay on her colorless cheeks, but she was not asleep, for as Terry's light step set the fine gravel tinkling she opened her eyes and gave a quick glance about, as if for a way of escape. But it was too late. She was caught, and made the best of it.

The other day—the dreadful day—at Friars' Moat, she had felt Miss Ricardo's charm, in the midst of the misery with which she had been half dazed. The stranger's face had seemed to her then like a star, shining clearly through torn black clouds; still, the girl would have escaped now, if she could. In a moment, however, the same sweet yet powerful influence routed her wild desire to go. Terry sat down on the wooden bench beside her, and came straight to the point.

"This country is dear and beautiful, and my cousin Norman Ricardo's wife is very kind to me," she said; "but I have gone through so much in the short time I've been here, that I want to change the current of my thoughts. I've made up my mind to go to France for a little while. Will you go with me?"

"To France!" exclaimed the girl, her face lighting up with a sudden glow of joy and surprise. "I? Do you mean it?"

"Yes," said Terry. "Would you care to?"

"Better than anything I thought could ever happen to me. Oh, it would be salvation!" replied Nora. "But why should you take me? You hardly know me at all, and——"

"No, but I should like to." Terry smiled at her, a rather sad but very charming smile. "I'm not in a mood when traveling by myself has attractions. Maud couldn't go with me, even if I wanted her. And to tell the truth, I don't. I'm fond of her, but I want you. I don't quite know how long I shall stop; whether I shall return after coming back for the inquest, nor exactly where I shall go; but there is one place I want to visit—a tiny place. I was there when I was a little girl, and loved it. I've always wanted to see it again, ever since, just as when one is interrupted in the middle of a delicious dream, one always wants to get back into it again. You know the feeling."

"Oh, yes, so well!" sighed Nora.

"Then come and help me get back into my dream. The tiny place I'm talking about is St. Pierre de Chartreuse. It's in Dauphine. A kind of fairyland, it seems to me, as I remember it. And if you, too, have a dream-place in France, I'll take you to it."

Nora shook her head. "I've never been out of England. We were always too poor. But to go to France—now, even for a few days! It makes me feel almost alive again, just to think of it."

"Poor child!" said Terry kindly. The dull ache had not left her breast, but her heart was very warm for the girl. She remembered vividly how things could hurt at eighteen, and how life could seem at an end. Not only was she willing to help this young creature for Sir Ian's sake, but for Nora's own sake as well.

"Then there is no place where you would like particularly to go?" she inquired.

The girl's face seemed suddenly to sharpen. "Why do you ask me that?" she wanted to know, almost suspiciously.

An idea jumped into Terry's mind, but she did not look at Miss Verney, though she knew the big turquoise eyes were fastened upon her. She played with a bangle on her wrist, and answered calmly that most people who had not traveled treasured some glittering spot on the map of their imagination. Paris, for instance——

"I should hate to stay in Paris," said Nora, but added quickly, "unless, of course, you want to be there."

"I don't," said Terry. "I should hate to stay there as much as you would. Paris is a place to stop in only when you are gay and happy, and want to be amused. You and I both need just now to be near to nature, and away from the things we have been seeing and thinking about."

"Oh, yes, if anything could make

How She Fooled the Doctor

Three years ago my little girl, Angela, was taken sick with scarlet fever and later dropsy set in; her face and limbs swelled and her eyes puffed. A leading physician here at the time, treated her without the slightest success. A sample of your Swamp-Root having been left at the house at the time, I resolved to try it, and as it agreed with her stomach I continued using it with grateful results. The inflammation began to subside after she had taken the first fifty-cent bottle, and after she took two large bottles she was pronounced cured by the doctor and has been in good health ever since. The doctor came to see her every day and examined her every second day until he pronounced her kidneys in perfect condition.

Now then the doctor was under the impression that I was giving my girl his medicine, but as his medicine had failed to do a bit of good, and desiring not to offend him, I did not tell him I was giving her Swamp-Root and he did not know the diference. I did not use one drop of his medicine after I started my girl on Swamp-Root, and have always felt that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root saved my girl's life, for which I am grateful.

I cannot praise it too highly.

Very truly,
MRS. MARY BYRNE
New Brunswick, N. J.

State of New Jersey
County of Middlesex ss.

Mrs. Mary Byrne, being duly sworn by me, according to law, on her oath saith that the above statement made by me is just and true. MRS. MARY BYRNE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 16th day of July, A. D., 1909.
MARGARET P. O'DONNELL,
Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

me better, it would be that," breathed the girl. "But——" she looked at Terry strangely, as if she tried to read her soul. "I daren't go with you if—unless I'm sure——"

"Sure of what?"

"I hardly know how to say it."

"I think you may say almost anything to me."

"Almost anything! But this—why, it is only that, if I go away with you, I mustn't be expected to talk about Friars' Moat or—or—"

"You needn't," broke in Terry.

"And—that isn't all. If you are asking me to go with you, just because you are a friend of—hers, and because you want to please Sir Ian, then I mustn't go on false pretences?"

"False pretences?" echoed Terry. "I dont understand.'

"How could you? I mean that I—can't be taken for their sakes."

"I will take you for your own and mine," Terry answered.

"Then I will go, so thankfully, for as long or as short a time as you like. But no—one more thing. I'm not fit to be with you, because you are a kind of angel, and I—I am a very wicked girl. I think I must be the wickedest that ever lived in this world, and the unhappiest. Now you won't want to take me for my own sake, will you?"

"Yes, I will, just the same," said Terry, smiling the smile that made people love her. "How old are you, my poor little child?"

"Nineteen."

"Not twenty, yet already the wickedest and the unhappiest girl in the world! Well, I'm not afraid of you. I'll risk the wickedness, and try to make you a little happier."

"You don't believe me, Miss Ricardo."

"I believe you think yourself wicked."

"Would you think yourself wicked if you had sworn to a lie?"

Terry's pulses quickened a little. She could not help guessing at the girl's meaning, though she would rather not have guessed. She paused before answering, knowing that Nora's eyes were fixed upon her. It was a painful pause, though brief, for all the woman's early training and convictions warred against her sympathy and pity for a girl sacrificing truth to protect her lover. At last she said, laying her hand on Nora's hand: "I think it would depend a great deal upon circumstances. I hate lies. As a rule they're mean and cowardly, and debase one's moral nature even if they do no harm to anybody but oneself. Yet—there might be exceptions, perhaps. I'm not sure that I wouldn't lie, to save a friend. Indeed, I'm afraid I would do it. I'm afraid most women would."

"Oh, thank you for that!" Nora's voice broke, but she caught back a sob. "To hear you say it, is like—like being lifted off the rack. Of course, I've put myself in your power now. But I trust you. I know I can."

"Yes, you can," said Terry. "I believe we shall do each other good, by being together. And Sir Ian—"

"You're not being so good to me, to please him? You said it wasn't just that, didn't you? Because if it were, I simply couldn't accept your kindness, I can't explain why."

The dull ache in Terry's breast was heavier and harder to bear for a moment, at this hint of Miss Verney's, for something seemed to whisper in Terry's ear: "You see: you were right. He does care for her, and she knows it." But the woman's higher nature fought against the jealous pain, and tried to ignore it. "What is it to me?" she asked herself angrily.

"Sir Ian has nothing to do with it, now," she said, and then began to speak of the journey; when they would start; where they would stop on the way to St. Pierre de Chartreuse; what sort of clothes they would need to take.

"And you must have a salary, you know," she told the girl, "because you will be my companion, and—"

"No—no!" cried Nora. "I don't want money from you!"

"But you must take it unless you wish me to be very uncomfortable," Terry insisted. "I wouldn't dream of engaging a companion unless I gave her at least three pounds a week. I love to be exacting, and I couldn't be, conscientiously, unless I paid."

They both laughed a little: and when it was settled that they should start for France together the very next day, Terry rose, saying she must go back to the house. Mrs. Ricardo would be ready to say good-bye to Mrs. Haynes by this time. She took the girl's hand and pressed it cordially; then, when she would have released it, Nora clung to her. Evidently there was something she desired, yet dreaded, to say.

"Are you afraid of me again, after all?" Miss Ricardo asked.

"No. But there's a question I—do you suppose the—the police will let me go out of England?"

"Why, of course, they will," Terry assured her. "They would have no right to keep you, even if they wanted to."

"You're sure? You know—you must know—they didn't believe what I said at the inquest."

"Granting even that was so, there's no suspicion against you which gives the police a right to detain you."

"I hoped not. But I haven't dared to ask anybody till now, or mention the subject at all, except to you. It's such a comfort to speak! Still—supposing they should have me watched—even in France. Would they do that?"

"I don't think so," said Terry. "You mean—on account of—"

"On account of Ian," Nora answered frankly. "My Ian. They want to find him, you know, as—as a witness, because they believe I lied, and perhaps bribed people who saw him, to say they might have been mistaken. That's why they adjourned the inquest again, I'm sure. They think I met him in the woods—that day, and that I'm trying to shield him."

Possibly some people do think something of the sort," Terry admitted. She did not ask, or even wish to ask, whether the theory were justified or no.

"Yes. And so it came into my head that they might hope to find him through me, if I were watched. They might fancy that—we'd try to meet."

"It seems very probable to me, that if they are anxious to find Mr. Barr, they are looking for him now, and wouldn't wait to try to get at him through you. They would know that you would be very careful—in case, I mean, that there were any reason why he didn't wish to be found."

"There might be reasons which weren't bad ones at all," said Nora quickly. "Ian is not a coward. I won't let you believe that. He is the bravest and strongest man I ever knew. Look" (with nervous fingers she unfastened two or three buttons of her muslin blouse, and pulled out an open-faced locket on a thin gold chain)—"that's his portrait. Don't you think he seems worthy of all the love and all the sacrifices a girl could make?"

She held out the locket, and Terry took it in her hand. She had thought a good deal about Ian Barr and his story, trying to call up a picture of the young man and now she looked at his photograph with great interest. Somehow she felt pleased to find that he was not unlike what she imagined him to be.

To Be Continued.

Once upon a time a child, who was asked on an examination paper to define a mountain range, replied: "A large sized cook stove." The same method of reasoning seems to go with older growth. A recent examination paper at the Sheffield scientific school at Yale contained the question, "What is the office of the gastric juice?" And the answer on the paper read: "The stomach."

A Physician Cures His Wife Of Consumption

With A Simple Home Treatment. Book Fully Describing the Treatment Sent Absolutely Free To Any Lung Sufferer.

Dr. W. H. KNIGHT of East Saugus, Mass., writes: "My wife was down with Consumption, when I ordered the Lloyd treatment. She was very weak from night sweats, cough, and in a feverish condition. I noticed a change for the better after ten days' treatment, and from that time on up to three months, when the cure was completed. The Lloyd treatment kills the Tubercle Bacillus in the blood and tissue, and it is the only remedy so far discovered that will do this. It is a preventive as well as a cure. It should be used by those who are run down, or those who fear the approach of Consumption. It can be truthfully said that for the cure and prevention of Consumption, it is the most wonderful treatment of the present age."

This is only one of hundreds of letters received from physicians and others reporting cases of consumption and lung trouble restored to health in all sections of the United States. We want to send every lung sufferer absolutely free the startling statements of Dr W. H. Kiester of Dayton, Ohio, Dr. C. G. Pinckard of Kansas City, Mo., Dr. J. H. Ward of Troy, Mo., and many others who report results almost beyond belief, together with a valuable booklet on the cause, prevention and treatment of consumption and lung trouble.

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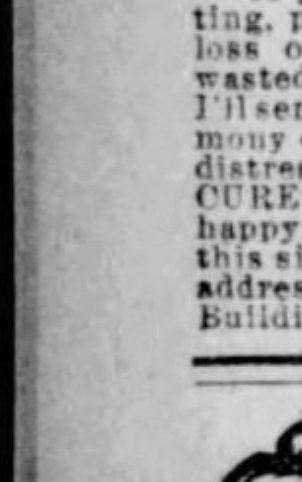

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The ordinary so-called "remedies" are but habitual failures. I have tried them all. Day and night for years I almost felt as if the hand of death was clutching at my throat, and that every breathless struggle would be my last. I exhausted medical books in a vain search for a cure. At last I discovered my own treatment, used it, and if an angel had come and carried me suddenly aloft I could not have been more surprised at its results.

I ask no asthma sufferer to believe me. I am known only by my works. I want to prove to you that this treatment not only actually cures, but cures permanently. I do not ask a cent. All you have to do is to send me your name and address and I will send you a free trial treatment of my asthma remedy, as quick as the mail can bring it to you.

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Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

I understand that there are certain times most adapted to spraying, grafting, cutting down or resetting trees, especially those that bear fruit. I suppose that these times depend upon the life in the tree, how far it has progressed and where the sap is. Can some one tell me when these times come? Does the sap in all trees act the same during the various seasons? When is the sap low and the vitality of the tree less than at other times? What makes the plants grow faster at night? I would be grateful for answers to the above questions.—P., Grand Rapids, Mich.

I have a peach tree which never fails to bear fruit, having done so every year since it was old enough. But the peaches grow to about one-half their regular size and dry up while green. They then remain on hanging on the tree until another crop comes. I would like to know the trouble.—W., Red Oak, Va.

I wish some reader would tell me how to break a hen from eating eggs. Also how can one make a nest where the eggs will drop through the bottom when the hens lay them.—P., Vestaburg, Mich.

Information in the Farmstead regarding the tanning of groundhog skins so as to make shoestrings, and how to color calfskins and sheepskins will be gratefully received by a reader. —A., Reedsville, W. Va.

The Farmstead editor wishes to advise A., of Missouri, to see some reliable contractor or other person who has the necessary technical knowledge if he wishes to build a concrete house. We do not think that the method for building the house could be fully explained in these columns on account of limited space.

S., West Union, W. Va., would like to learn how a country home can be ridded of fleas and kept free from them.

L. H., Bascom, Ind.—A remedy for cows' milk not churning was published in the Farmstead columns not long ago so we ask you to look up your back numbers as space is too valuable to repeat the same question and answer.—Editor.

Will some reader of this department please tell me how to detect faulbrood in the hives of bees? Also give a good remedy.—E., Franklinville, N. C.

I would like to know what is the matter with my chickens. They look healthy and are real heavy. Their combs are red, but about four weeks ago they commenced to die at the rate of six to eight a night. Cutting a few of them open I examined them inside and found that they were healthy, except the liver, which appeared to be rather large. I would like to have a cure for the disease.—M., Perry, Ia.

HANGS TONGUE OUT

In answer to the inquiry made as to what to do to prevent a horse from hanging its tongue out I have a method which I tried and found successful. Take a key ring with three or four keys on it and fasten to the center of the bit and the horse will not allow its tongue to hang out. Another way is to take a piece of sole leather one inch by two inches and fasten to the center of the bit by passing the latter through a hole in the middle of the leather.—L., Hewelton, N. Y.

WANDERLUST IN DOGS

Seeing a request from a farmer in North Carolina as to how to keep his dog from continually running away, I recommend this method. Take a stick about eight or ten inches long, tie a rope to it and around the dog's neck, leaving the stick hanging low enough so that it will knock against his legs when he runs. This stick should be about one inch in diameter. —H., Ohio.

PULLS AT HALTER

I see that W., Downs, Kansas, asks for a method to hitch a horse that pulls at its halter. I think that if he will pass the halter over a rail and tie the end around the foreleg just above the knee he will find a complete remedy and there can't be any possible chance of injuring the animal. I have used this remedy for some time.—P., Lima, Ohio.

CONSUMPTIVE CHICKENS

A chicken pie made from the consumptive remains of a venerable hen, whose long and honorable career has at last been brought to a close, is not appetizing to think of.

It is not generally understood that chickens are affected with tuberculosis almost as frequently as human beings. A very common method of giving fowls this disease is in the feeding of table scraps, if one of the family is tuberculous. Another very dangerous manner of infection is allowing strangers or other visitors to spit in the chicken yards. Milk from tuberculous cows is also a source of infection. The germ causing this disease in poultry is the "avian" type of the tubercle bacillus, and resembles very much the causative of human tuberculosis. The germs are thin, rod-like, and so small that it takes over 12,000 of them laid lengthwise to an inch.

The disease is difficult to detect in the living fowl. The general health of the flock seems below par, and they are not thrifty. The combs are pale; they eat ravenously, but do not gain in weight, and are often lame, due to diseased joints. Some of the common names applied to chicken consumption are "spotted liver" and "going light."

In dressing the fowl, small yellow lumps of a gritty, sandy nature are found in the liver, lungs or intestines. The lungs may be full of cheesy chunks the size of a shot.

There is no cure known at present for this disease. Prevention is absolutely necessary. Should you find it in your flock, better destroy and burn them. Disinfect the poultry-house, yard and runs with a 10 per cent solution of formalin. Carefully examine their food, water or milk. Procure good stock of a healthy strain and keep in a new location.—Dr. E. T. Baker.—Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean.

GUINEAS AS A FOOD

You have seen guinea fowls, but did you ever taste one? If you like the delicious flavor of wild game, especially the prairie chicken, you are sure to enjoy a meal of guinea fowl. When young, the guinea is more tender and more juicy than the prairie chicken, and is far superior to any other bird as a broiler or a fry. When matured they cannot be excelled by any chicken for a pot roast or fry. Their flesh is rather dark, but fine grained and very tender with an exquisite "gamey" flavor. The eggs, while rather small, have a richer taste than most persons like. There is an ever increasing demand for guineas in the larger cities for restaurant trade. There's profit in raising them.

BEEF PRODUCTION

There are at least three reasons why beef can be grown to advantage on many farms. In the first place one class of men does not wish to devote the time necessary for the supervision of a large dairy; in the second place, another class does not care to direct large numbers of men; and, last of all, the net returns from beef are large because expenses are cut down. This is different from dairy farming, where expenses are increased in order to make the greatest possible gain from the given acreage of land at hand. The beef farmer cannot carry on nearly such intensive operations.

As there is a constantly decreasing supply of meat in comparison with the increase in population, it is natural that beef will not drop very far in price, unless through some miracle the whole world suddenly becomes addicted to the vegetarian cult. It is equally true that beef cannot rise so very sharply over present prices, for then it would be out of the reach of the great majority of our consumers. Neither is it very probable that feed stuffs and land in many localities will soon rise to such a height that it will be impossible to raise beef at a profit. Thus, in many communities where the farmers are now making slaves of themselves and their families by keeping dairy cows which have no business on that particular style of farm and under the conditions of that particular community, they could have a great deal easier time and make a fair amount of money by going into beef.

Of course the day of the heavy aged steer is fast passing. All animals make the fastest and most profitable growth while young, therefore the greatest inherent profit is in baby beef. As farmers are beginning to understand the best ways of raising baby beef and as there is a growing city demand for it, it behooves well every man to investigate the possibilities in baby beef before deciding upon any other kind of live stock operations. I know localities where the help problem is almost an unsolvable one, where the character of the land is unsuitable for dairy cattle, yet where limited amounts of beeves could be profitably grown, right close to the great market centers, and with the best of shipping facilities available.

If the men living in the central states possessed farms of 200 to 400 acres of land, so as not only to provide an abundance of pasture, but also make it possible to raise enough corn for silage and other roughage, they could do worse than to change from dairying to baby beef raising. They would find that the drudgery of milking many cows has been eliminated, the problem of daily getting the milk or cream to market has been cut out, the eternal washing of dairy utensils ceases for the most part. Chores will be much less confining and it will be easier to keep the few hired men needed. Life on the farm will be much pleasanter.

Just a word of warning in this connection will not be out of place. If the farmer intends to buy most of his feeders in the open market he had better think twice, and then twice more, before he decides on the step. The feeding problem is a complicated one and it is necessary to be well acquainted with the market conditions besides being a good judge of animals. For the average man, the one who has not had the opportunity to grow up in the feeding business, it is far better to keep his own cows, raise his own steers and at the most pick up only a few animals in his own neighborhood for fattening purposes.—T. B. Farley.—Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

ACUTE INDIGESTION

This is the time of the year when fowls are troubled with acute indigestion. This trouble is due to too much fiber in the feed or possibly moldy feed. In the first stages a fowl is inclined to be constipated. The most valuable fowl I ever owned was afflicted several times in one season and after repeated straining he would void a white slime, though all do not show the same symptoms. As I had invested the price of my trip to the World's Fair in this bird he naturally received more attention than just an ordinary every-day chicken. I immediately gave him Epsom salts, a teaspoonful, and five drops of turpentine. I know now that a teaspoonful was a pretty heavy dose, half that amount is plenty, but it was a desperate case and so much was at stake. I repeated the dose in two hours and before night the obstruction had all passed and he was all right.

Ofttimes when the disease first appears there is so much lameness that one is inclined to believe the fowl is crippled. Then too the comb stays such a bright red as to preclude any idea of illness. A nice, bright, healthy lot of our hens once stayed near the stock barns. A few died on the nest where they had gone to lay. Not until we had lost the whole lot did I discover that they had found some moldy clover hay which was instrumental in putting them out of business.

Allowed to run, acute indigestion results in liver trouble, when the comb becomes pale, and the droppings are yellow with a touch of green. At this stage it is very hard to combat. The fowl does not digest its feed and the medicine does not properly act. For individual treatment, give salts, a liver pill is effective, and I once gave some liquid liver medicine the doctor had prescribed for a sick boy. Chickens and boys are somewhat akin in that their gastronomic feats would outdo the digestive capacity of an ostrich. Look to the feed. If your fowls are feeding with the stock, isolate them and feed lightly. One teaspoonful of salts in a mash for each five hens fed twice a week will be a good treatment for the flock as a whole. The disease is not contagious, neither are Plymouth Rocks more susceptible than any other breed.—Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

CARE OF THE SOW

On the treatment of the brood sow during the winter greatly depends her success at farrowing time. The sow should be kept in healthy condition, she should be vigorous and thrifty at breeding time. After mating she should be fed so as to maintain her own body and at the same time develop her expected young. If pregnant sows are carelessly fed trouble and disappointment are sure to result at farrowing time. During this period the sow is doing double duty. She must keep up and develop the litter she is carrying. In order to do this her food must be rich in protein.

Corn is too fattening if fed alone and so other feeds rich in protein must be added to balance the ration. Wheat, bran, shorts, middlings, ground oats, clover and tankage should be substituted as much as possible for corn. The sow must be kept in good condition, not too fat nor too lean, for a sow loaded down with fat or one that is very lean seldom farrows a large, strong litter of pigs.

Exercise for the sow is a very important matter and must not be overlooked if a healthy, vigorous litter of pigs is desired. She should be provided with a good warm house, but should not be confined unnecessarily to it. Arrange so that she can go in and out at will on all bright, sunshiny days. Have the house warm, well lighted and ventilated and keep it thoroughly disinfected. Arrange the house so as to admit sunshine to every nook and corner possible, for sunshine is the best disinfectant. Keep the quarters well bedded and dry. For all practical purposes a portable house is best because it can be moved whenever desired and the surroundings kept in a sanitary condition. If placed in a well drained location a floor is not absolutely required.

A record should be kept when sows are bred and they should be separated from other hogs a week or two before due to farrow. A jolt from some of the other hogs may prove serious. Don't keep cattle or horses in the same yard with the sows, as many horses delight in chasing sows. Care should be taken not to give too much bedding at farrowing time, as it may work up over the little pigs and cause the sow to crush some of them. Fresh bedding should be supplied a few days in advance so it may become well worked down.

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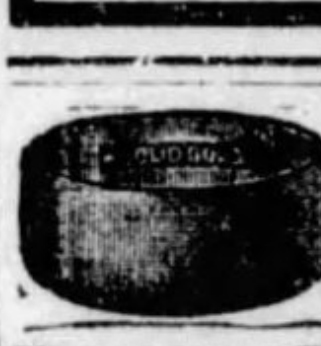

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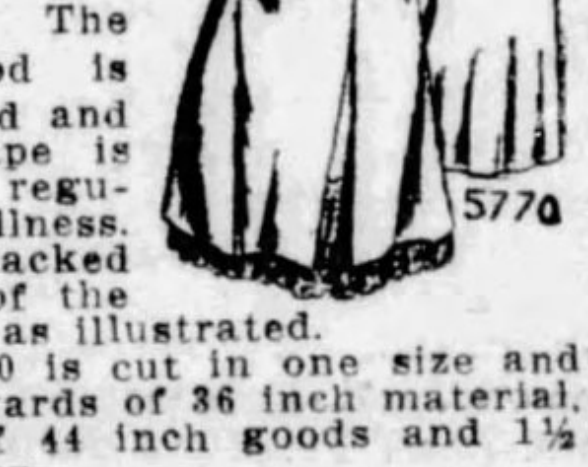
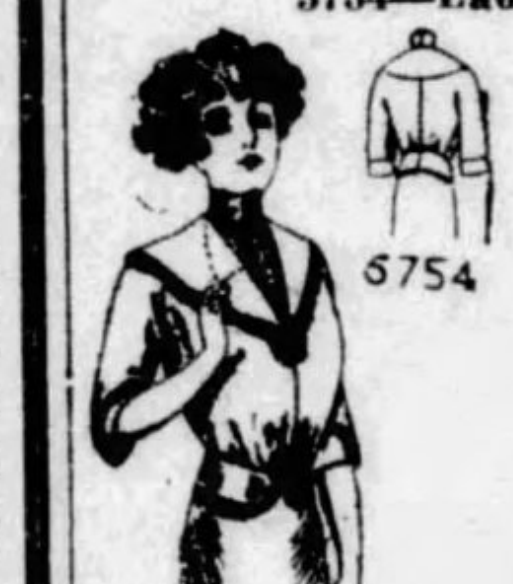
5770—Infant's Cape.



This is a very simple cape to make. It can be fashioned of cream serge, mohair or bengaline and lined with white silk. The attached hood is also silk lined and elastic or tape is inserted to regulate the fullness. Ribbon is tacked to the neck of the cape at front as illustrated.

Pattern 5770 is cut in one size and requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material, or 2 yards of 44 inch goods and 1½ yards of ribbon.

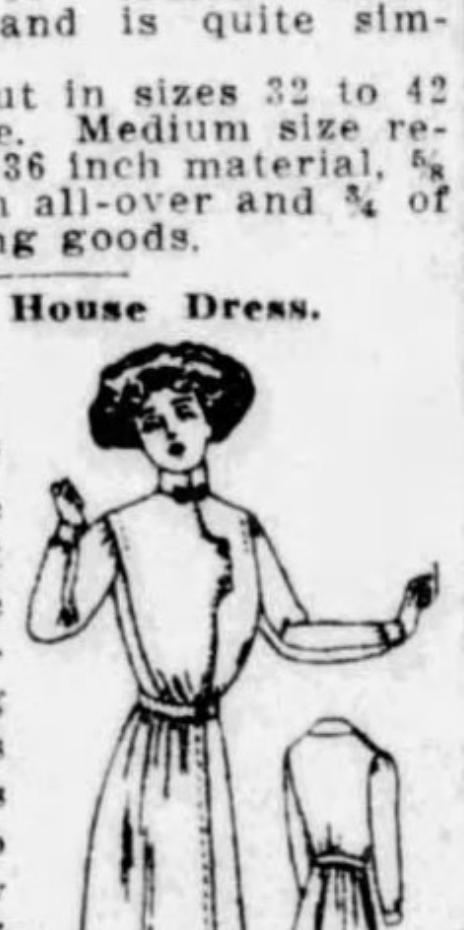
5754—Ladies' Waist.



This is one of the prettiest waists recently designed. It closes at the front, has Empire back and the body and upper part of the sleeves are in one. The chemisette is removable. The large collar and the peplum are special features of the garment that make it attractive. It can be fashioned of silk or cotton fabric and is quite simple to makeup.

Pattern 5754 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material, ⅝ of a yard of 81-inch all-over and ¾ of a yard of contrasting goods.

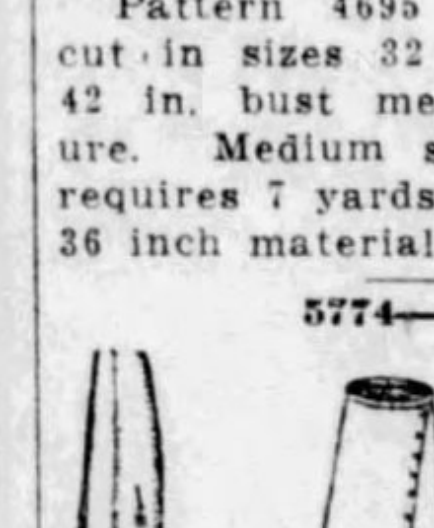
4695—Ladies' House Dress.



A simple yet attractive house dress is here given. The garment closes at the front and the Dutch collar is removable, admitting of different types being worn. This dress is simple to construct and may be fashioned of percale, gingham, chambray and similar fabrics.

Pattern 4695 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 7 yards of 36 inch material.

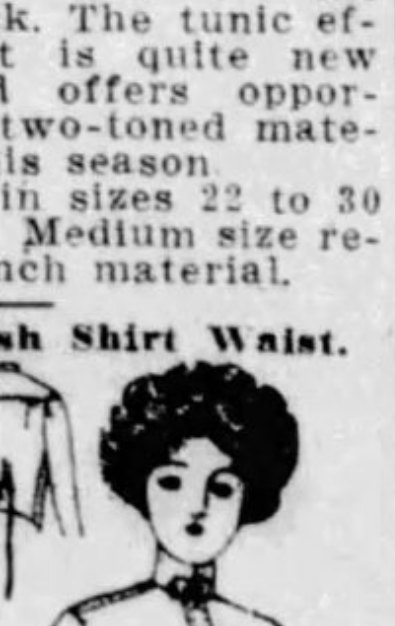
5774—Ladies' Skirt.



This pretty skirt model is stylish in the extreme and has many points to commend it to the woman looking for something nice for separate wear or as part of a suit. The closing is at the left side of the back. The tunic effect is quite new and offers opportunity for the use of two-toned materials so fashionable this season.

Pattern 5774 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material.

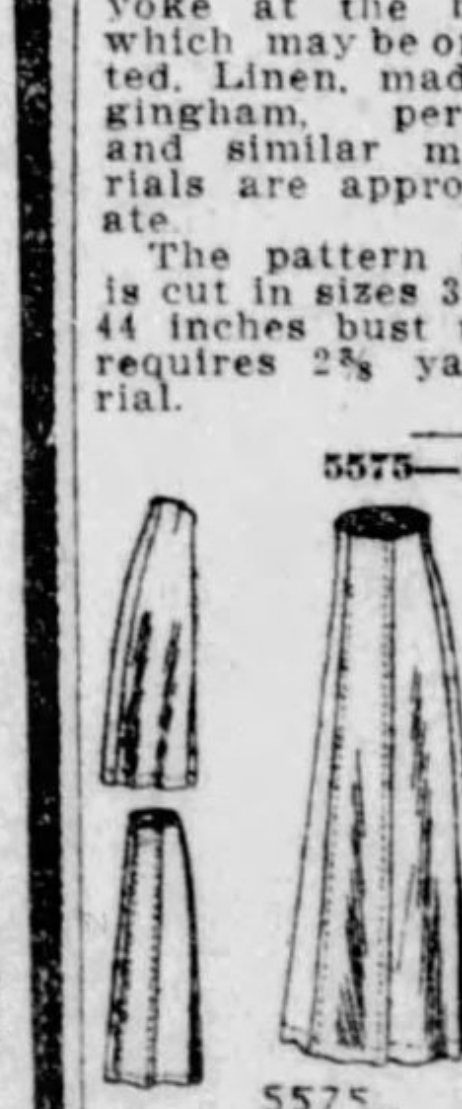
5429—Ladies' Mannish Shirt Waist.



This is a plain mannish type of waist suitable for the lady or miss. The pattern provides for standing or rolling collar and for short sleeves or either of two styles or long sleeves. There is a yoke at the back which may be omitted. Linen, madras, gingham, percale and similar materials are appropriate.

The pattern 5429 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

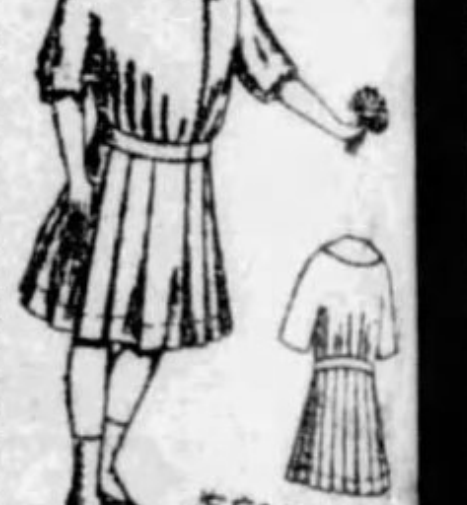
5575—Ladies' Skirt.



This pretty model is well within the limit of the home dressmaker's skill, though stylish in the extreme. It is a five-gorded habit back skirt with the closing at the left side of the front gore and can be made with high or regulation waistline. Mohair, serge, whipcord, linen or other wash goods may be employed.

Pattern No. 5575 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36 inch material.

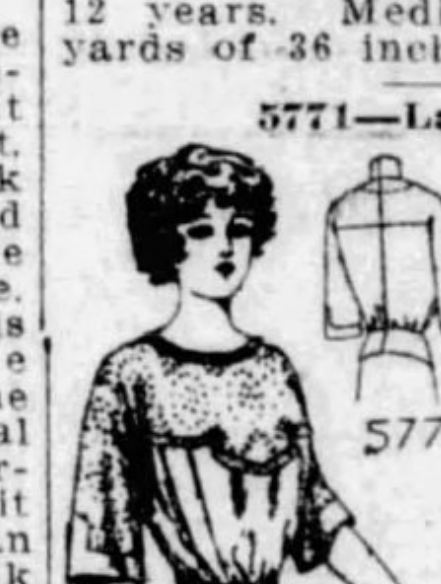
5569—Girls' Dress.



No prettier or more simple little frock could be desired than this dainty design. The waist has body and sleeves cut in one and the plaited skirt is attached by a narrow belt. The rolling collar is an attractive feature. The dress can be fashioned of madras, chambray, linen, percale pique and similar materials.

Pattern No. 5569 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material.

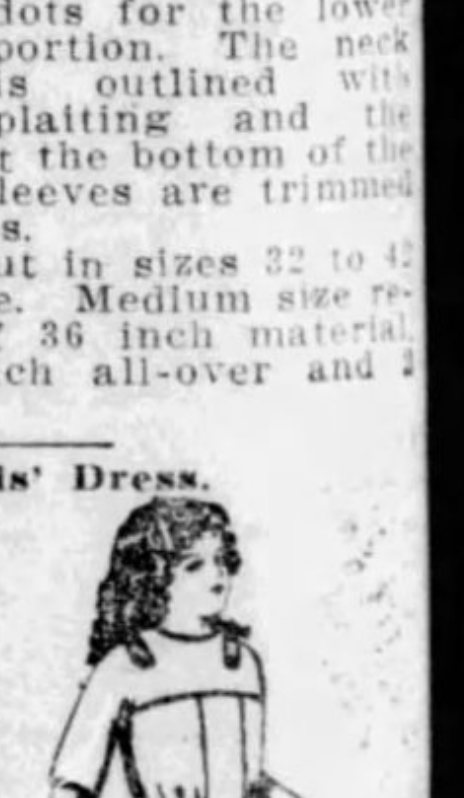
5771—Ladies' Waist.



The clever combination of two-toned material is noted in this charming waist, which has yoke and sleeves in one piece and can be made with high or low neck. Dotted material is pretty for the upper part with plain goods the color of the dots for the lower portion. The neck is outlined with plaiting and the same trim is used at the bottom of the yoke. The short sleeves are trimmed with the plain goods.

Pattern 5771 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1¼ yards of 36 inch material, 1½ yards of 18-inch all-over and 2 yards of plaiting.

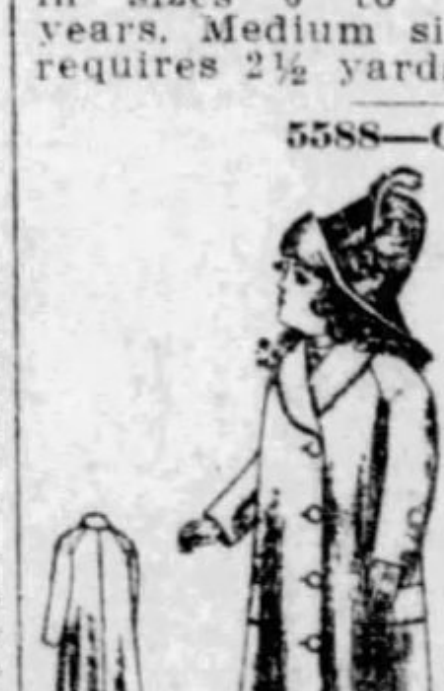
5749—Girls' Dress.



This chic little garment has yoke and sleeves in one, has box plaited skirt and box plait at front of waist extending from the yoke to the belt. The dress closes at the back. The model can be carried out in cashmere, mohair, serge, linen, madras or chambray.

Pattern 5749 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 38 inch material.

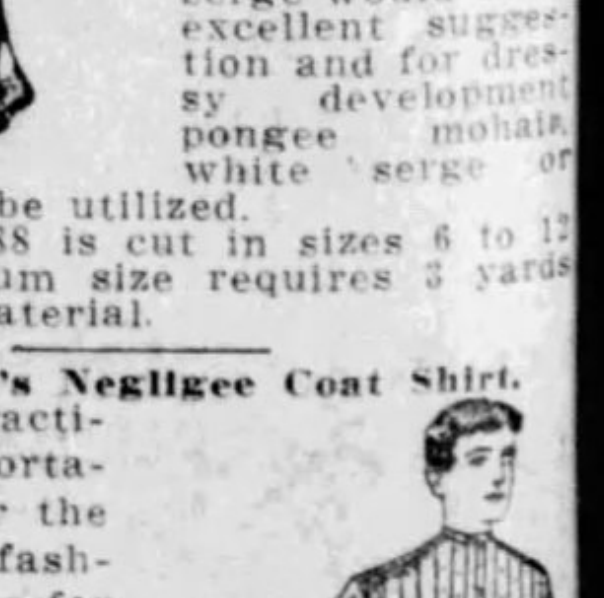
5588—Girls' Coat.



This little coat is a good model for dressy or for general wear, depending upon the material and the manner of development. It is novelly cut with the upper part of the sleeves extending to the neck edge. For general wear blue serge would be an excellent suggestion and for dressy development pongee mohair, white serge or pique might be utilized.

Pattern 5588 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36 inch material.

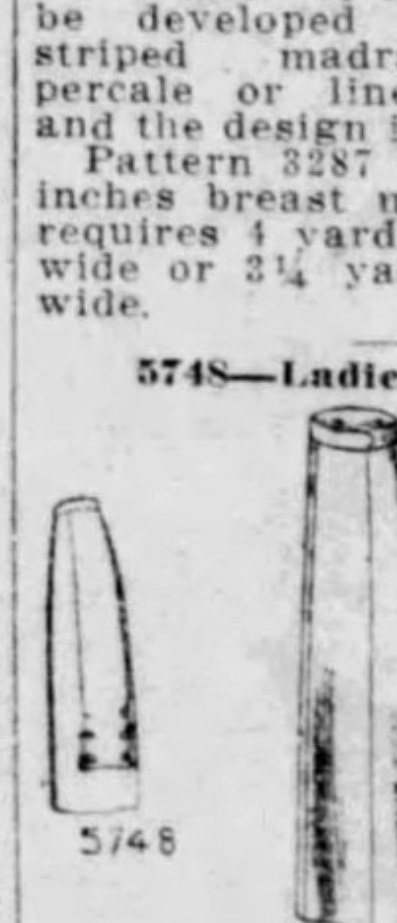
3287—Men's Negligee Coat Shirt.



Here is a practical and comfortable model for the woman who fashions the shirts for the men and boys of her household. The garment is made with back yoke and permanent or removable cuffs. It can be developed in striped madras, percale or linen, and the design is an easy one to follow.

Pattern 3287 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches breast measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of material 27 inches wide or 3¼ yards of goods 36 inches wide.

5748—Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt.



Here is a simple model, yet one which represents the latest style in skirt designs. The closing is at the left side of the front. The garment shows back panel ornamented with buttons. This panel is not absolutely necessary to the completion of the skirt and may be omitted. The garment has joined-on belt.

The pattern No. 5748 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 36 inch material.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

EDWIN HAWLEY

Please give a short history of the life of Edwin Hawley, the former railroad owner.—R. H. H., Donaldson, Ind.

Edwin Hawley, the former railroad president, was born in Chatham, N. Y., in 1850, and died February 1, 1912. In 1867 he came connected with railroads and has had something to do with them ever since. The different companies with which he has been connected during his life are as follows: Senior member of the firm of Hawley and Davis; president of Minneapolis and St. Louis railway since 1896; Iowa Central railway company, since 1900; Central Iowa Central and Western railway, also Des Moines and Fort Dodge R. R., Great Western Power Co., Western Power Co., vice president United States Light and Heating Co.; director C. & S. R. R. Co., Colorado Midland Ry. Co., Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Ry., Toledo, St. Louis and Western R. R. Co., Western Pacific Ry. Co., Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., American Exchange National Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., etc.

NOBEL PRIZE AWARDS

Will the Question Bureau please tell about the Nobel prizes, and to whom were the awards made in the year 1911?—L. A. G., Lamberton, Minn.

Alfred Bernard Nobel was a Swedish scientist, the inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896. He bequeathed his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses." The awards made at the end of the year 1911 were as follows: Chemistry, Madame Curie, of France; literature, M. Maeterlinck, of Belgium; physics, Wilhelm Wien, Germany; medicine, Professor Allvar Gullstrand, of Sweden; peace, Professor T. M. C. Asser, of the Netherlands, and Fried, of Austria, jointly.

BLUE LAWS

Please tell what you can about the blue laws of Connecticut.—J. L. B., Paden City, W. Va.

The blue laws were certain laws that were said to have existed in the colony of New Haven, now a part of Connecticut. They were drawn up by Samuel Peters, an Episcopal clergyman. The laws of the New Haven colony had been called "blue laws" in New York early in the eighteenth century, in allusion to the strictness of its religious and moral laws, and to the fact that only church members could vote or hold office. Some of the alleged laws of Peters are as follows: "No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or on fasting days;" "No one shall read Common Prayer, keep Christmas or Saints' days, make mince pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and jew's-harp," etc.

THE JUKES

I would like to know something about the Jukes family.—N. F. P., Whitten, Ia.

The Jukes was a name given to a family of the state of New York that had an unusual record of crime and pauperism. In 1874 Mr. R. L. Dugdale, while making investigations in behalf of the New York Prison Association, found several of the same family imprisoned for various crimes. He became interested in the subject and resolved to trace the history of the family through several generations. He found that they were descendants of two sons of a backwoodsman, called Max, who married two of the Jukes sisters, one of whom is known as "Margaret, the Mother of Criminals." Exact information was obtained in relation to 709 out of 1,200 descendants and blood relations. Of these, 140 had been imprisoned for crime, 280 had been paupers, dependent upon public support, and the large majority were all of low physical and moral standard.

JOHN ALDEN

I wish to have printed a sketch of the life of John Alden, one of the early settlers.—F. L. S., Auburn, Cal.

John Alden, of the Plymouth colony, was born in England in 1599, and died in Massachusetts, September 12, 1687. His name was made familiar to the people through reading Longfellow's poem, The Courtship of Miles Standish. Alden was originally a cooper of Southampton, and being employed to make repairs on the Mayflower, came over in her with the Pilgrim Fathers. Some accounts say that he was the first to step from the boat on the rock at Plymouth. Alden married Priscilla Mullens. Tradition, as used by Longfellow, had it that he had previously pleaded the cause of Miles Standish. For over 50 years Alden was a colonial magistrate, being highly esteemed for his sagacity.

JULIUS CAESAR

I would like to have a brief biography of Julius Caesar published.—E. S. W., Centralia, Wash.

Julius Caesar, the Roman general, statesman and historian, was born July 10, 100 B. C., and died at Rome, March 15, 44 B. C. He displayed extraordinary talents from his boyhood. He had a penetrating intellect and a remarkably strong memory. Pliny said that he was able to read, write, hear and dictate at the same time from four to seven letters. As the occupation of most of the people of those times was warfare, Caesar devoted the greater part of his life to this art. He was a good general. When he was not fighting he was planning how he could get control of the government without having to divide the honor with others. For a time, however, he divided this honor with Pompey and others. Finally he and Pompey quarreled, with the result that Pompey's army retreated to Egypt, where their general was murdered. Caesar buried the great Roman with honor. When Caesar returned to Rome he granted an amnesty to the followers of Pompey, which act gained him universal love of the people. As Pompey was no more and no other person was popular enough with the people, Caesar became the head of the government. He declined the crown offered by Mark Antony, which made him more popular with the people. He resolved to subdue the Parthians, and his friends gave out that according to the Sibylline books, this could only be done by a king, and therefore proposed that Caesar should retain the title of dictator in regard to Italy, but should be saluted with that of king in all the conquered countries. To settle this a meeting of the senate was called on the ides of March. This was the day fixed by conspirators for the assassination of Caesar. Brutus and Cassius were foremost among the conspirators, both of whom had received favors from Caesar. It was arranged that Tillius Cimber should entreat a pardon for his brother, and when doing so was to tear the mantle from Caesar's shoulders as a signal for the rest to rush upon him. This plan was successful and Caesar fell at the foot of Pompey's statue pierced with 23 wounds. He died in the 56th year of his age, the victim of jealous men. The men who murdered him were not patriotic, but envious of Caesar's popularity. Thus died Caesar, said by some to be the foremost man of all this world, a statesman, a general, an orator, an historian, an architect and an engineer.

SOME U. S. SENATORS

Please give the names of the senators to the U. S. congress from the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania.—A. A., Westover, Pa.

The two Ohio senators are Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, and Atlee Pomerene, of Canton. The U. S. senators from Pennsylvania are Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, and Geo. T. Oliver, of Pittsburg.

HOMESTEAD LAWS

Please tell me how a claim can be taken up on the public lands of this country.—M. W., Mayville, N. Y.

Under the United States laws, any citizen or persons who declares intentions to become a citizen, male or female, 21 years old, or head of a family, may become the possessor of a homestead of 80 or 160 acres, by occupation and cultivation, to be taken from unreserved public lands, surveyed or unsurveyed. There are at the present time 2,899,685 acres of public lands in North Dakota.

LATTER DAY SAINTS

Please give an account of the church known as the Latter Day Saints.—N. J. F., Belle Center, Ohio.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is a continuation of the church which was organized at Fayette, N. Y., April 6, 1830, with six members. It was an antipolygamist organization and was effected by Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery and others. Joseph Smith was chosen president. From this time of the organization the church rapidly increased. After the death of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young became his successor. While at winter quarters near Council Bluffs, Iowa, in December, 1847, Young assumed the presidency of the church and led his followers to Salt Lake valley, where he introduced such doctrines as Adam-God, blood atonement and polygamy. None of these had been accepted by the church or taught by its authorities during the life of Joseph Smith. In 1851 a number of persons and local organizations, some of whom had stood aloof from all factions, started a movement that resulted in a conference at Beloit, Wis., in June, 1852. This conference renounced all allegiance to Young and others. The church has always been aggressive in its fight against polygamy. The organization has a membership of about 50,000. It is prosecuting missionary work throughout the United States, the Canadas, Australia, New Zealand, Society Islands, Sandwich Islands, the British Isles, Scandinavia and other countries.

PORTO RICO

Please tell me what you can about the history of Porto Rico.—A. J. R., Sioux Falls, S. D.

On November 19, 1493, Columbus landed on the western coast of Porto Rico and named it San Juan Baptista. In 1509 Ponce de Leon was appointed governor by King Ferdinand of Spain. The natives were forced to work the placer deposits throughout the island. In 1533 the authorities of the capital petitioned the empress against the further introduction of African slaves. But a few years later many of them arrived, taking the places of the native laborers. The English, Dutch and French at different times invaded the island, but were driven out. The people of the island were loyal to Spain, although they were denied the right of representation in the Spanish cortes. In 1873 the slaves of Porto Rico were freed. Then followed a period of marked political unrest, mainly due to the financial condition of the country. After the Spanish-American war the island was ceded by Spain to the United States. A governor is appointed by the President of the United State

MISCELLANEOUS

G. M., Leon, W. Va.—Abraham Lincoln died April 15, 1865; the funeral was held at Washington, April 19; and the funeral train left for Springfield, Illinois, April 21.

A. E. B., Fairdale, Pa.—As we have said before the capital of the state of Oklahoma is Oklahoma City, the dispute between that city and Guthrie having been settled.

R. M., Indian Springs, Ind.—President Taft is not a Catholic and never has been. He is a member of the Unitarian church.

P. M., Bethel, Ohio—In the year 1911 the number of immigrants coming over from Ireland amounted to 29,112.

E. D., Woodland, Pa.—George Washington did not sign the Declaration of Independence because he was not a delegate empowered to do so.

R. D., Marta, W. Va.—An article on the Dismal Swamp was published in these columns recently.

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

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THINKS WELL OF WOMEN

In Fancy 20-Minute Interview, Kansas Editor Befriends Equal Suffrage.

New York, March 7.—"I have 20 minutes in which to be interviewed," announced William Allen White.

"It can be done," said the reporter.

"Lord, yes," agreed the gentleman from Kansas. "I could fall out of a 12-story building in half the time."

"What do you want to talk about?"

"Politics," it was suggested. "I understand you think we do not count politically here in New York?"

"You don't," answered Mr. White blithely. "You think you do, but you don't.

"Politically New York is a negligible quantity. Particularly in the present presidential campaign. That battle is going to be fought in the west. You will only hear the echoes of it here. Anything the west gets out of New York will be net.

Not Counting on the East for Aid.

"The west is not counting on New York for any political aid. If we should happen to get any it will be just so much net gain for us; unexpected, you understand; a surplus we are not counting upon. I do not want to talk politics, and I do not want to talk New York."

"Mr. Roosevelt?" was suggested.

"Nor Mr. Roosevelt," answered Mr. White hastily. "I am a friend of Mr. Roosevelt's and I admire him; you may put that down in passing—but for goodness sake let's slide into some other subject."

"There is only women left," said the reporter.

"Hurrah," said Mr. White. "My long suit. Let's talk about women. I am nothing but the hired help out where I come from. I have a woman managing editor, and a woman in charge of my advertising, and my wife runs the house after her own ideas."

"From which one may gather that you are in favor of equal suffrage," it was remarked.

"Am I in favor of equal suffrage?" repeated Mr. White. "I should say I am. If you have any 'black face' type in your shop set up my answer to that question in it.

More Happy Marriages.

"I am unequivocally in favor of equal suffrage. But mind you, one of the main reasons why I want to see women get the vote is because what politics can do for women, not so much what woman can do for politics. Now, sit still a minute until I finish and explain what I mean. This is it: There are more happy marriages every day. There are a lot more than there were 25 years ago. In another 25 years there will be a lot more of them than there are now.

"And the reason why the happy marriage rate is steadily on the increase is because women are steadily improving. They are better all around companions than they were. A man who is out in the middle of things all day long cannot be very good friends with a wife who only knows how to knit baby jackets and tell the price of butter.

Must Know More Than Price of Butter

"Not that it is not all right to know the price of butter as well. My wife does, but then she is an exceptional woman. But a woman does not have to be a good housekeeper to be a good companion; and to be a good companion is more important when you are married.

"And the more a woman gets into the middle of things, has outside interests, the better friends she is with her husband. That is what I mean when I say it is not so much what women can do for politics, but what politics can do for women.

"To be sure my wife killed my vote last election. But I don't care. You know women have the municipal ballot in Kansas. But I would a heap sight rather any day that my wife would kill my vote than come to me and ask me which way to cast it."

"But I came to New York for a week's rest," he concluded. "And I tell you I am a wreck. Why don't they have a curfew around here? Everybody stays up till the next day. I'm 'way back around February 17 on sleep."

A New Ice Craft.

New York American.

Thousands of persons who gather along the Shrewsbury river to witness the annual ice boat and scooter races stared in amazement when something that appeared to be a rocket from the skies shot over the ice, passing the ice boats as if they were at a standstill. When the weird looking craft was brought to a stop at the north end of the course the crowd swarmed about the contrivance and found it to be a small sized runabout automobile transformed into what may be called an autoscooter.

The autoscooter was constructed by Fred Waters of Red Bank.

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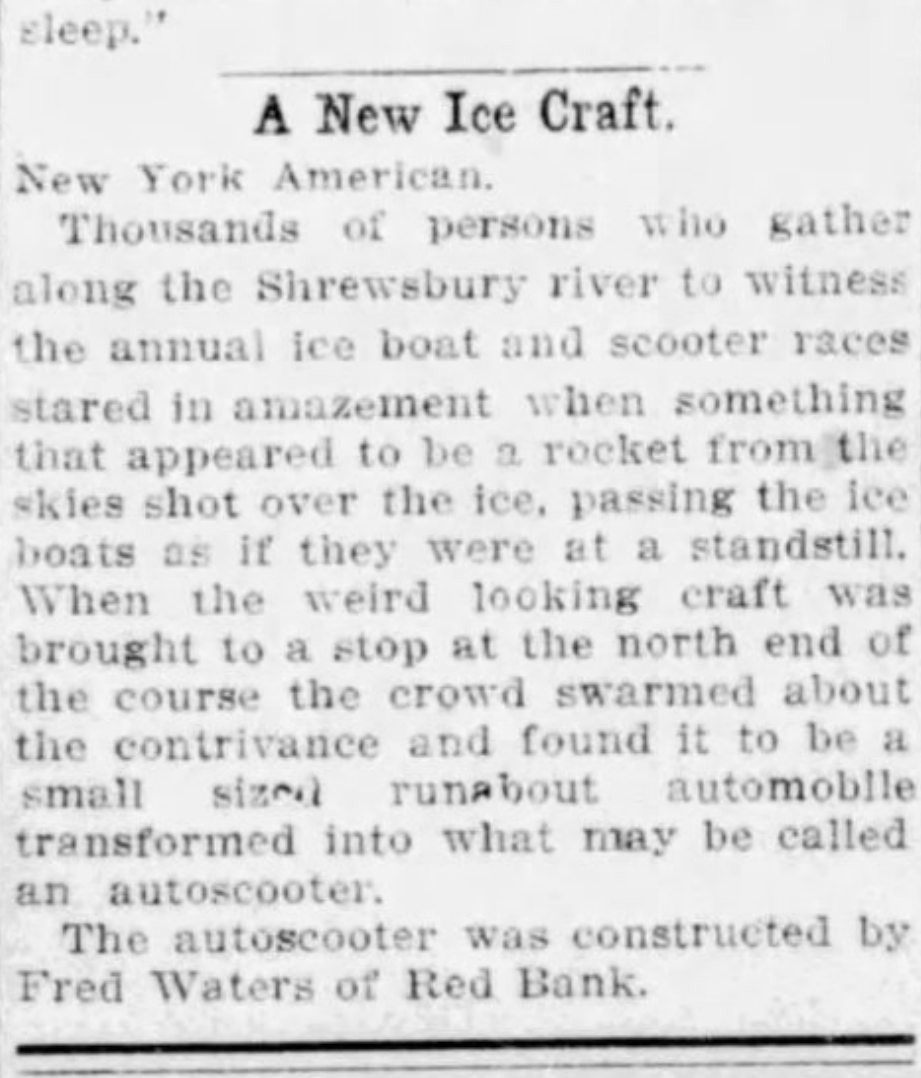
If you have any of these sure symptoms, something's wrong with your Heart and this fine treatment is just what you need.

Don't make the mistake of thinking it's only your Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels that are troubling you. Lots of people make that mistake. They say, "It don't amount to anything—it will go away of itself,"—and some day, all of a sudden they drop dead of Heart Disease—just as you read about and hear of all around you every day.

Six out of every ten persons have Heart Disease! Sixty thousand people die of it every year. They doctor the Stomach, Kidneys, or Female Organs when it's really the Heart that's causing all the trouble, and that's getting worse every day though they don't even suspect it.

Don't take any more chances, no matter what you may think your trouble is, but if you have the slightest symptom of Heart Trouble, write us today for this full free treatment and book. We will send both by mail in plain package, securely sealed, postpaid and there will be



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It has cured—we don't mean just helped, but cured thousands of cases of Heart Disease—many of which had been pronounced hopeless.

It will set your stomach right, remove constipation, clear your blood, steady your nerves and build up your whole system, besides strengthening and curing the Heart.

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Do you have dizzy spells?
Do you have weak, sinking spells
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Do you have pain in your Heart, side or shoulder blade?

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"SAVE TIME AND FREIGHT" "TELEPHONE OUR NEAREST HOUSE"

The palindrome, or sentence which reads alike forward or backward, has exercised the ingenuity of many minds since Adam said to Eve, "Madam, I'm Adam." One, which an exchange attributes to Boito, the composer, is a characterization of two of Shakespeare's heroes, in Italian: "Ebro e Otel, ma Amleto e orbe" (Druken is Othello, but Hamlet is mad.)

Color of Autumn eLaves.

Harper's Weekly.

The color of autumn leaves is due to a glucosidal compound which appears in the cells and epidermis of the leaves in autumn. The formation is supposed to be accomplished by alternations of the hot autumnal sunlight and the low temperature of the autunmnal nights.

The red pigment produced in the leaves in autumn is always accompanied by soluble hydrocarbonates. Analyses show that red leaves hold more sugars and glucosides than green leaves. The red coloring matter is an anthocyanide whose formation is brought about by the sugary compounds.

In general the work of nature is very practical and economical, and so opposed to waste that the accumulation of a useful thing like glucose in a leaf destined to decay seems like a contradiction. Accumulation of glucose in the root of a plant would be more like the work habitually done by nature; if stored in the root it could be used as a reserve.

An analogous phenomenon is shown by the leaves that fall in autumn. Instead of emptying their sacks of their superabundant contents—as they might do easily and naturally by transpiration—they lie down to die, brimming with nutritive matter; azoted substances, sugar, glucose, starch, etc. Some of the fallen leaves contain 10 per cent. of starch. Analysis shows that leaves shed by the horse chestnut tree contain more hydrocarbonates than the vigorous leaves growing upon the tree.

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The largest number of *successful* clients is our *proof* of Patents that PROTECT For Facts about Prizes, Rewards, etc., send 8c stamps for our new 128 page book of intense interest to Inventors. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. 104 Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869

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For a limited time we offer full 36 lb. New Feather Beds $8.25 each, 6 lb. New Feather Pillows $1.50 per pair, f. o. b. factory, cash with order. All new live feathers; best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Our references, Commercial and Farmers Bank, Mebane, N. C. Order to-day and take advantage of these bargain prices, or write for order blanks. Southern Feather and Pillow Co. Dept. M Mebane, N. C.

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MARRY Catalogues with many photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 49, Tekonsha, Mich

Fostoria, March 12.—Joseph A. Camp, 52, driver of a mail wagon, was stricken with apoplexy while driving to the railroad station last evening. He fell to the pavement and was dead when friends reached him. Mrs. Camp is in New York.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.............Editor

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A waste of science—trying to teach a hen to sing.

It is easy to find people who are too liberal with conversation.

No suffragette ever has anything to say about her father.

Canes are coming into style again for fashionable men and cripples.

Good things are always in store for the man who doesn't talk too much.

Prince Ching measures his wives by carriage loads. He hasn't time to count 'em.

It is a comfort to know that it wasn't Dr. Cook who discovered the South Pole.

Start an epidemic of complaining and nearly everybody will discover a pain somewhere.

"Music is the food of love," says a philosopher. But what about ragtime—indigestion?

When it comes to versatility the tail of the spring lamb gives us a remarkable example.

Fifteen years of continuous service makes Secretary Wilson the bulldog of the cabinet.

Well, we will never have to annex China, anyway, no matter what happens over there.

Why shouldn't big men have a few little inconsistencies? The little fellows have them.

Colonel Roosevelt is not making much headway among the members of Mr. Taft's cabinet.

It must be embarrassing to the children of English suffragettes to tell the neighbors that mother is in jail.

One term as President of Mexico ought to satisfy any man. History may put Diaz down as a hero.

There are times when the punishment of the jury seems more severe than that of the man who is on trial.

Mr. Roosevelt is gaining ground everywhere but among Democratic party leaders. He doesn't look good to them.

It is said that only one song out of 95 becomes popular. And even the author of the popular song often escapes.

Mr. Morgan has accumulated so many art treasures that he must be ashamed to go out and look at poor old humble Nature.

Mr. Stubbs of Kansas ought to make an attractive candidate for vice president, provided the people can take the name seriously.

If, as a Harvard professor says, anger develops more sugar in the system, how's a good natured person going to keep sweet?

Thomas Edison works from 4:30 a. m. until midnight. But, of course, he works for himself. No boss would let him put in that many hours.

A hole has been found on the top of the head of the Egyptian Sphinx. Further investigations might disclose the fact that its liver is also out of order.

The Department of Agriculture is telling the people of the country how to raise skunks. Our notion of raising skunks would be by long distance telephone.

A Paris physician claims that premature baldness is the result of teething trouble. Next they will be saying that corns and bunions are caused by sore throat.

There being no woman with a red petticoat near, it was up to a red-headed Missouri boy to save a train from plunging ahead over a broken rail, and he rose to the occasion.

One prophet says that the earth is doomed to destruction in April. And we have been looking forward to May with the hope of boosting the batting average of the joy of living. Some prophets can't help being disagreeable.

From Russellville, Tenn., comes this question: "What has become of the old-fashioned family that used to keep the dried fruit in a pair of old pants, securely tied at the lower ends, suspended astride a large wooden peg on the porch wall?"

THE PRESIDENT'S TOLEDO SPEECH.

Friends and opponents of President Taft alike will commend the dignity and self-restraint of his Toledo speech. Recognizing the limitations that his high office sets upon his public utterances, the President avoids the personal bitterness that the country had been led, by his over-zealous publicity agents, to expect. His reply to Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus address follows the lead set by the former President in its absolute ignoring of personalities.

But beyond such commendation the country will find little to approve in Mr. Taft's latest declaration of principles. As often, he has failed to meet the main issue squarely. He has contented himself with disapproval of suggested remedies, without admitting the existence of the disease.

In discussing the courts of the land, Mr. Taft has entirely missed the point. He protests that the courts must have the respect and hold the faith of the nation. He attacks Colonel Roosevelt's proposed policies for restoring and maintaining that respect and faith. But he closes his eyes to the all too obvious fact that they are waning and that the safety of the republic must lie in their immediate restoration.

It is an unhappy thing for America that distrust of the courts grows daily. It is a serious thing that the newspapers of the country are forced day by day to record the continued spread of such sentiment. If wishes and protestations could change such a condition it would alter instantly. But the trouble is too deep-rooted for rhetorical cure. The situation is too grave to be met with protest or dismissed with platitudes.

Colonel Roosevelt's proposal for a recall of court decisions is open to argument. It has met with the disapproval of many earnest and patriotic citizens. In time of less vital necessity for remedial action it would find short shrift with the majority of thinking men. But today, when distrust of the courts grows hourly and open denunciation of them meets with much popular approval everywhere, strong measures and definite action become absolutely necessary. Mr. Roosevelt offers a solution. Mr. Taft simply rejects it.

That popular sentiment in distrust of the courts has developed so swiftly and spread so widely must, in itself, prove that there is something fundamentally wrong with the present system. Everyone must recognize that fact. And that the wrongs must be righted in sober sense rather than in the heat of factional and political passion everyone must agree. The people of the United States are not a patient people. They believe in themselves, and, having found a wrong, they will not wait overlong for its righting. Colonel Roosevelt, in his far-sighted statesmanship, has set himself to the task of meeting the urgent demand for court reform without yielding to the cry for ultra-radicalism. Mr. Taft, less far-sighted, contents himself with finding flaws in Mr. Roosevelt's proposals.

So far as Ohio is concerned, the Toledo speech will do nothing towards shifting popular sentiment. It can only serve to draw the lines more sharply between those who follow Mr. Roosevelt in his trust in the wisdom of the people and those who share Mr. Taft's doubt as to the wisdom of progress towards fuller and truer democracy.

THE UNCROWDED OCCUPATION.

At the same time that labor bureaus were reporting a high percentage of unemployment last year, one industry was reporting a very distressing want of labor. The factory towns had too many workers. The agricultural districts were begging for laborers.

The lot of the "hired hand" of today is a bed of roses compared with that which once was his. The old rhyme about "man's works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done" was true only if farm laborers were classed as women. But the old drudgery and driving have all except passed away. Not only because of the scarcity of hands and the higher plane upon which all labor stands, but also because of labor-saving devices, the condition of the "hired hand" has been bettered a thousand per cent. His wages are higher than those of his famous predecessor of broad back and awe-inspiring appetite. His hours are for thrift, he has little difficulty in getting land for himself upon easy terms. He can pass rapidly from the position of farm laborer to tenant farmer and thence to form owner.

One of the sad phases of our industrial life is that immigrants from agricultural districts of Europe are massed about disease-breeding slums and acquire evil and self-destroying habits, while healthful work and independence lie for them just beyond the corporation limits. No better opportunities have ever existed for immigrants than exist in American agricultural sections today. It amounts to a national duty to turn this flood of immigration into its proper channel.

THE WHEELS OF JUSTICE.

A man in New York murdered a woman. He was arrested the day of his crime. He was indicted within six days. Within 25 he was convicted and on the thirty-third day he was sentenced to die. Justice conducted the case thus far.

Then the law took up the case.

Thirty days were allowed for the filing a notice of appeal. It was filed on the last day. The serving of notice acts automatically as a six months' stay. On the plea of destitution six months more were gained. To these were added time gained by quibbles of much the same sort. Two years after the sentence a supreme court justice delivered a scathing rebuke to the attorney for the defense for "inexcusable delay" in bringing the case to trial.

What else was the attorney for the defense to do? He was hired or appointed to fight for a life. He did all that the law allowed him and morally he would have been subject to rebuke if he had not.

The lecturer from the bench should probably have been directed at the law. But that would have involved looking up the legislators who wrote the law, the people who urged it, the governor who signed it and the courts that interpreted it. It was much easier for the judge to take his indignation and irritation out on a lawyer who couldn't "sass back."

MODIFICATION BY MACHINERY

In an interview at Oyster Bay, Col. Roosevelt expressed the opinion that, on popular vote, he would be the choice of his party by a big majority. How far this result might be modified by the interposition of the machinery of politics, he was unable to say.—News Dispatch.

"There are those of us who do not believe that all the people are fitted for self-government," Mr. Taft has said. If this could be accepted as sound democratic doctrine, modification of the results by the interposition of political machinery, without reference to the will of the people, ought to be perfectly justifiable. In any event, the political mechanics in Washington and Wall street are, doubtless, skillful enough to weld and hammer, rout and trim out an artificial "will of the people" that would please the makers anyway and fit the nation as snugly as a cork leg, or a glass eye, or false teeth.

The now firmly established Taft principle of "don't trust the people" has been applied three times within a week. Taft men have combined to thwart Governor Chase Osborn's plan for a presidential primary in Michigan. Taft men are holding up a presidential preference primary bill in Massachusetts on orders forwarded from Washington by Senator W. Murray Crane, and officers of the Taft club of Illinois are quoted as saying they are opposed unalterably to anything but a "legally guaranteed presidential preference primary," which they know cannot possibly be brought about in their state prior to the Chicago convention.

Surgeons have demonstrated that it is almost possible for a man to cut out his own appendix, but the Taft managers are sure it won't do at all to let a man attempt anything as dangerous as his own primary voting.

MAKING A SCIENCE.

One distinction between an old school of medicine and the new is that the old was given to making pronouncements upon incomplete data and the new insists upon having a regiment of facts before it ventures to be positive about its declarations.

For example, the older school used to warn people against drinking water at mealtime. This has come down to us until nearly everyone accepts it as true that doing this dilutes the gastric juices, interferes with digestion and doesn't permit of free and unimpeded action on the part of intestinal processes. As Americans have persisted in drinking water at their meals in spite of warnings, it was plain to see—said the medical man—that this was why there are so many dyspeptics among Americans. And that statement, incidentally, is another case of inconclusive data. There is no exact information proving that ailments of the sort are more prevalent in the United States than in any other civilized country.

The new school has gone about gathering its knowledge differently. For several years, a professor in the University has been studying this manner of human physiology and after long investigation upon his pupils he says that there are no apparent ill effects from mixing food with water. On the contrary, he has found that water thus taken improves digestion and promotes a more complete utilization of food.

This is a simple illustration, yet it shows the different methods in the quest for knowledge. It shows more—the development of a science and the passing of guesswork.

BEYOND TOLERANCE.

The fathers who in founding the republic took pains to proclaim religious liberty never dreamed of the rank weeds, the parasitic growths, the leprous cave fungi that would spring up and be called religions.

Mormonism could hardly have come from another soil than American, for in no other land could Joseph Smith have gone more than a little way with his teachings. The sort of stuff that Say, of the "Absolute Life" cult, set forth as a religion, was permitted to exist and spread evil only because we keep hands off anything called religion as long as we can. Sanford was prosecuted not because he deceived or that he misled, but because he let some of his followers die. The sun worshipers of Philadelphia did not have trouble with the law until someone suddenly inquired as to the welfare of a child in the guardianship of the worshipers.

It is right and proper that we should avoid sitting in judgment upon fly-by-night religions until they grossly offend decency, because the exact point where interference is justified has not been defined. Yet it marks a flaw in our system that so little protection exists for the morally incompetent and the easily duped.

Primaries will never become popular with men who have control of the machine and know how to run it.

ANOTHER ANGLO-GERMAN WAR

Two forms of energy were stimulated by the high price of rubber caused by the extraordinary expansion of the automobile trade. In England the investors stampeded to sell their government bonds in order to invest the money in rubber tree plantations, to reach a producing age some years hence. In Germany, the chemists took up the problem of artificial production of rubber.

Prof. Ira Remson has recently reported that the material has been made artificially in the laboratory, but at so high a cost that laboratory samples are about as precious as the diamond. He believes it of significance that the German firm which made artificial indigo a commercial success have taken out patents in the manufacture of rubber. The preliminary experiments on indigo cost millions of dollars, but they have all been justified. So the firm feel that investing in rubber experiments will also be rewarded by millions in profits.

One result of a successful commercial process for making rubber artificially would be the collapse of the planting industry—a result that the Germans in their present feeling toward the English no doubt would enjoy most heartily.

FURTHER PROTECTION.

In as much as the courts have defined when whisky is not whisky and Dr. Wiley has pronounced that Scotch oats must come from Scotland or nowhere, it is only fair and proper that the government should save us from:

Dutch clocks that are made in Germany.

India ink that comes from China.

India rubber that is produced in Brazil.

Camel's hair brushes that are made from the tails of Russian squirrels.

And French briar pipes that are made in England from white heath.

Not to mention a Democratic party that is not democratic.

CARELESSNESS AND FIRES

The man who lights his cigar with a bank bill is a fool. We never think of calling the man who throws inflammable material in the areaways of his factory a fool.

The man who drops a lighted match through a grating is criminally careless. But if that match burns up a building because it has fallen upon a heap of oily rags no one shouts for the punishment of the man responsible for the rags being there.

The truth is that the United States—and our sister, Canada, also—haven't a basicly moral point of view about this matter of fires. Last year property to the value of $234,337,250 was destroyed in this country and in the dominion, only a few thousands dollars less than the year before. Washington Courthouse, in this state, suffered a loss in excess of a million. Owen Sound, Ont., lost a million, too. A coal mine fire in Pennsylvania cost $700,000. A printing establishment in Brooklyn, N. Y., went up in smoke, the bill being half a million. And so on through a sickening list.

The fire experts declare that nearly every disaster of the sort can be traced to carelessness of one kind or another—a blindness to conditions which invite destruction more than the stupidity of those who are indifferent as to where they go blundering with an open flame or cast away match ends.

COMBINATIONS WORTH WHILE

Trade associations were originally formed for the purpose of regulating prices, arranging competitive districts, making economies, correcting abuses and wielding organized political power. In this, their possibilities have only been touched. There are signs that wonderful gains to commerce and industry are yet to be garnered out of these combinations.

One association, for example, has financed a minute investigation of certain electrical problems, announcing in advance that any discoveries made or systems improved upon may be taken advantage of by all concerned, whether contributors to the work or not. A Canadian Association of fruit growers has a corps of experts whose duties are to develop improved products. Several experimental laboratories are maintained by railroad associations.

In spite of governmental suspicion and opposition, these associations are flourishing. They form faster than they may be investigated and prosecuted. As time passes and nearly every one is either a member of one of these bodies or is vitally interested in its welfare, the need of a change of policy of Washington becomes a matter of extreme importance. The "crutch of combination" hasn't been thrown away and is not the least likely to be. Its worth has proved too great for that.

REFORMING THE CALENDAR

It requires no long memory to recall what a stir was raised when Standard time was established. It was—so objectors said—a governmental trick for the advantage of railroads only, a violation of truth and a ridiculous institution which could not be made respected.

Now that business accounting and time-saving methods are being put on a scientific basis, it cannot be long before a serious method is made to reform the calendar. Several methods have been proposed—the establishment of 13 months of 28 days each, with a "leap" day as a national holiday; months of 30 days each with the last day in the quarter to be observed as a holiday; eight months of 30 days and four of 31 days. Also there are many fantastic and impracticable suggestions floating about.

If standard time can be adopted and made successful, if hours can be split into hundredths for time-keeping convenience, "model" months put in vogue for purposes of comparison and the metric system applied to engineering and scientific work without upsetting the world, it ought not to be impossible for the nations to hold a convention and agree on a sensible calendar.

FOR MEN WITH MESSAGES.

In the "Memories" of Ford Maddox Hueffer the adventures of a disciple for the Simple Life are told. He was a resident of London—this desciple—a great scholar and an industrious worker. He conceived the idea that the woes of mankind were due to his wearing clothes. So he undertook to set an example.

He would mount to the top of an omnibus clothed in a heavy ulster. Where the traffic was thickest he would throw the ulster in the street and was then to be beheld garmented in sandals and a look of determination. He would appear at the British Museum reading room wrapped in a blanket and proceed to the cloak room where he'd demand a check for the blanket. As he stood in the suit of nature the demand was refused and the police called in haste. He was fined time after time. But nothing discouraged he went on spreading the doctrine of the Simple Life as he thought it should be spread. Finally he was brought before a magistrate who was more than a fine-collecting mechanism. He suggested the compromise of a jersey, running trousers and sandals as a way to leading humanity up to the reform gradually and without the shock which is always experienced when a new idea is presented suddenly.

The world has many men like this, who believe they are directed to deliver a message—inventors of freak religions, prophets for food reforms, political regenerators and uplifters of one kind and another. These men very frequently get into trouble. They are ahead of their times when they are not a long ways behind them. They constitute a series of shocks to accustomed ways of thinking. To save them and the public from annoyance and outraged feelings, why wouldn't it be a good scheme to prescribe a dress for these message-bearers—say, a jersey, running trousers and sandals.

COMPETITION.

Nature is competitive—terribly, ruthlessly competitive. Plant species live on plant species. Animal species live on plant life. Other animals live upon the vegetable eating animals and man—in his career—has lived upon both. Between the fly that blows its eggs into the caterpillar, destroyer of trees, to the fox that hunts down the bird which feeds on fly and caterpillar is a whole world of competition—wholly without compassion.

This is the principle which is held up to us as God-given. It is described as the natural course and—therefore—the only course in keeping with justice.

Yet competition is the destruction of the weaker by the stronger. It is warfare, gradually wiping out the improvident, the careless, the unfortunate, the over-sanguine, the over-enterprising as well as those barren of enterprise, the overreaching in addition to those who will not chance a dot. Out of competition, fair and unfair—and the two cannot be separated, whatever is said—has not developed those vast benefits to the consuming public which false prophets and foolish courts proclaim. But monopoly has developed out of it. Trace the history of any trust and you have a record of competition, more often allowable under the law and in business ethics than not.

The difference between man and the nature about him is that he is the unnatural animal, the "rebel child." He defies the rules. He turns, upon every side, against the laws of his evolution. And he is not felled as a blasphemer with a stroke of lightning.

In the new philosophy of intercourse between men the fetish word competition is going to be re-defined. Even today it does not amount to an offense against heaven to question its worth, as it was only a short while ago. Nor will it insure immortality to fly passionately to its defense.

THE CHOICE.

The cut worm, the boll weevil, the Hessian fly, the potato bug and miscellaneous other insects, the field mice, the shrews and the barn and house rats, have no quarrel over the high cost of living. The country to them is a land flowing with milk and honey.

The farmer plants for them. He provides them with shelter. He raises scarecrows to warn off their enemies. And in between-times, the boys go forth with rifle and shotgun, with bird-lime and "sling-shots," and see to it that the insects and rodents are further protected.

The department of agriculture estimates that the tax the farmers of the United States pay for the luxury of insects and rodents amounts to a billion dollars a year. This is the value of food destroyed. It is that much taken from the farmers' just profits. It is that much food kept from the markets where loud cries are raised from time to time against excessive prices.

When the farmers decide that they prefer this money to the food destroyers, they will stop the forays on the birds. They will encourage them to take up early residence in the countryside and to linger longer than is their custom. They will plant hedges, leave a few more trees standing, forbear to clear out all the underbrush, so that the birds may have nesting places and those that stay through the winter may have shelter. They will not try to kill off all the crows because sprouting corn is pulled up once in a while. They will consider these some slight returns for the work of the hawks, crows and owls in pursuing the field mice and moles.

Kill the birds and accept the insects. Spare the birds and be spared the billion-dollar insect tax. This is the choice the farmers have to make.

MILLINERY IN CHINA AND KANSAS

Chinese gentlemen who have witnessed with comparative equanimity the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, three centuries old; who have cut off their queues and thrown away their skull caps, and who may be expected to begin a campaign for the initiative and referendum and the recall in their republic which is so new that it smells of varnish, have put up the bars against at least one western innovation—millinery.

"Beaming a bland and child-like smile," says the Pekin News, "a Chinese gentleman remarked: 'Ladies' hats cost so much that they spell ruin and so we Chinese have told our women folk that we absolutely forbid them to follow western fashions in this regard, whatever they may do in other directions.'"

It is possible that when the Chinese ladies unbind their feet and invite Mrs. Pankhurst to address the Women's clubs, the Chinese gentlemen will have less to say on the subject.

News dispatches from Topeka indicate, however, that in Kansas the women themselves have undertaken to solve the high-cost-of-millinery problem. In the state agricultural college, one girl made two hats worth $30, and her expense account was $13.50. The correspondent fails to note whether the alfalfa, grasshoppers, jack rabbits or other native decorations were used, but the men in the arid territory out there have been driven to drink imitation whiskey.

THE WAY OF EXERCISE

We read that the women of Chicago have gone in for the more strenuous athletic exercises as the one sure road to beauty. They swim. They run. They dance in clogs. They perform upon the rings and they swing Indian clubs for an hour at a stretch.

George Ade once told of a young man at a summer resort who at one and the same time was enamored of two charming ladies. One lounged about the hotel veranda all morning, spent the afternoon in sleep and came to the evening meal in the most wonderful and elaborate of costumes. The other played golf, went bathing and boating, kept in the sun and wind and cared little about clothes. She was, of course, the more healthy and more beautiful of the two. Yet, after long pondering, the young man picked up the porch lounger as his choice.

A committee of puzzled fellow guests waited upon him and asked him how he made up his mind. He said, in effect, that when he embraced his wife he thought there ought to be some "give," some yielding, not a mass of hard muscles that would make him think he was a trainer at a prize-fighter's quarters.

The ladies of Chicago may reduce flesh and hold their youth eternally—and lose their standing at home.

Accompanying a poem which came to this desk yesterday were the following words of supreme patience from the author to the editor: "I sent you one of my productions about twenty-five years ago and I have about come to the conclusion that you are not going to publish it."

After being recalled the mayor of Seattle swept the primaries for re-election. The people of that town seem seem to have been stirred by that Missouri dawg song.

"The apple is said to be an excellent brain food." Don't know about that; we wouldn't like to take the risk of running this column on Ben Davises.

Scientists say that a year is twice as long on Mars as it is here. Try and conceive a year with two Februaries.

Sunday School

THE MEN WHO GET THERE

International Sunday School Lesson for March 17 Is, "The Paralytic Forgiven and Healed." Mark ii: 1-12. Golden Text Ps. ciii: 2, 3.

Wm. T. Ellis.

The clearest trail out of the present wilderness of social complexities and perplexities for the young man or woman is blazed with the single word, "efficiency." A wise lawyer said the other day: "I want my boy to learn to do things a little better than anybody else. If I teach him to be a first-class worker I think I will have delivered him from the troubles that await most young men coming on the scene at this time. My experience is that no matter how hard times may be, no matter how grave political problems may be, the person who can do things better than anybody else is sure of work and therefore of consideration."

Germany is solving her social problem along that line. As a governmental policy she is steadily lifting the scale of efficiency of her people, training each generation of young men to rise a step higher than the one before. Thus it has come to pass that for mere manual labor, overcrowded Germany has had to hire foreigners, while her own sons have scattered to the four corners of the earth promoting German influence.

All of which is but a modernization of this story of an incident in the life of Jesus, when four well men and a sick man overcame apparently insuperable obstacles and attained their goal. It was the science of efficiency at work in a day when they did not care to label everything by some scientific name. How these men got there, what they secured, and the meaning of it all, is a Sunday school lesson of uncommon interest.

The Hope of Man.

The story is laid in old Capernaum. It was a great day in the life of Jesus. He made His headquarters in a private house, perhaps in the home of Peter. The crowds thronged Him. Not only was the city at His door, but the whole countryside from as far away as Jerusalem had been drawn by the lure of His wondrous works and words. Inside the small house, the people were jammed, hanging on His words. Among them were many sick and crippled, eager for a single touch that would mean healing. Calm, compassionate, helpful Jesus was the center of a needy multitude, then, as now, the hope of man.

That figure has never lost its charm for mankind. Jesus, the healer and the helper, is the fairest picture that the imagination of mortals conceives. Always He was helping, always He was teaching. The hurried, harried, heavy, hungry hearts of today find satisfaction in Him.

The Man Shut Out.

All over the world a chorus of "ifs" is arising. "If I could only go to the hospital," says the poor sick man in the remote rural parts; "If I could only go to Colorado," says the mechanic threatened with tuberculosis; "If I could only have a little capital," says the ambitious young man, eager to start into business. And in the Aramaic speech that day at Capernaum, many were saying, "If I could only get in and He could but look on me." The crowd was so great that many were shut out. Such a slight distance, such a small barrier, separated the man in need and the Man with health to give.

It is a proposition generally sound that if one wants anything in this world badly enough, whether it be an education, or a business, or a quality of character, he gets it if his wishes have will behind them. One of the sick men shut out from the Capernaum house that day was a poor paralytic who saw the numbers of people intervening between himself and his dreams of deliverance from bondage. How he won is a meaningful story.

Four Unconventional Friends.

The average woman, finding her home inadvertently locked, will sit on the doorstep for a night, rather than break a pane of glass and unlock a window. Conventionality has all of us so thorough[illegible] its grip that we hesitate to do the unusual, the audacious thing. The paralytic and his friends faced a situation calling for unconventional measures. What should they do to reach Jesus? They could not elbow the other needy ones out of the way, for those, too, had equal right and equal eagerness, and rudeness to them would merit sure rebuke from the fearless Teacher.

As the old proverb says, "Love will find the way." These loyal friends were not daunted by conventionalities. The house was of the kind still typical in Palestine; its flat mud roof could easily be broken into, and the space between the supporting beams was wide enough to let the figure of the sick man through. Without hesitation they deliberately tore up the carefully laid, watered and rolled mud roof. What is a roof when a life is at stake? The great are usually unconventional, and these four friends showed evidence of greatness in their conduct.

We could wish to know more about this paralytic. He must have been a rare character. No whining, complaining, embittered chronic invalid he. Such friends as he possessed are won by another kind of character. In them the man was rich. He might have no goods but the pallet or quilt which constituted his bed, but he was rich in loyal love and devotion of at least four friends. Life has no greater prize than friendship. The man who has one true friend that will stand by him in adversity has made a high and deep success of life. It was really worth while to undergo all the suffering which had been the lot of this poor paralytic, for the sake of knowing that he possessed such friends as these four.

And they, noble, loyal, resourceful, have won for themselves a place among the immortal characters of history. Their loyalty and faithfulness have spurred friends to greater devotion through all the centuries since.

The Will That Commands Success.

The scene is dramatic. Inside the house the Teacher is holding forth. The crowd in and around the building are so intent upon Him that they give no heed to this one particular group of which the paralytic is the center. These make their way to the roof by the outside stair.

The company in the house suddenly hears a scraping and tearing above their heads. The discourse is interrupted—for probably even the Greatest of preachers could not hold the attention of His hearers in the face of a trivial interruption. Dust begins to fall over all the people. The conventional folk inside are horrified at this breach of property and proprieties. All are gazing in expectancy upon the disturbance overhead.

Then through the opening appears the form of a man, let down by the four corners of the quilt that constituted his bed. The people look in wonderment and curiosity. They do not see the questioning eyes of the Teacher Himself, who is perhaps the only person in the room appreciating the real significance of this extraordinary action. His feelings are stirred to their profound depths. Nothing moves Him more than faith and friendship. Little He cares for the conventionalities. He sees the great resolution to get into Himself, and His heart is made glad.

The Boon Granted.

Possibly uncertain of his welcome, the patient was tenderly laid on the floor at the Master's feet; the staring crowd by this time having caught somewhat of the Healer's interest in the incident. Possibly the man himself was doubtful as to the welcome he would receive. The first word that fell upon his ear reassured him, for it was the tender greeting, "Son."

Now, the sick man wanted health, but he needed forgiveness. Jesus said, "Son, thy sins are forgiven thee." He got health—plus. God always gives more than we seek. No man asks him for little without receiving much. Health for the body was the boon this man craved and received; but with it went the far richer prize of health for his spirit.

Of course the theological quibblers were present. They did not like this idea of the new Rabbi undertaking to say that He could forgive sins. With quiet dignity Jesus met and silenced them by proving that He had power both to forgive sins and to heal bodies. He bade the man take up his bed and walk.

He who had come in helpless supplication through a hole in the roof, went away rejoicing in restored health and strength, not only that, but he went away a saved man.

Varieties

Prussia is a very small country
it has a forest of seven million acr

According to a Parisian phys
premature baldness is the result
some teething trouble.

Peking, the only capital in
without a street car system,
to have an electric line.

Of thirty-one ocean steamers
speed of twenty knots and ov
teen are flying the British fl

In twenty-seven tobacco es
ments in Kentucky 3,045 wome
employed at an average wag
of $4.62.

Alaska's mineral output fo
been [illegible]
of which $17,150,000 is gold.

It requires five big volumes
commodate a new condensed
ary for the blind, printed at V
from raised type.

The whales caught last year
north Pacific were the fattes
known. The blubber lay fift
deep.

Fir trees differ from pines
the fact that the leaves grow s
and the scales of the cones ar
round and thin.

Since Christmas nearly eve
lish town has had telepho
with France through the new
channel.

Liquid air loaded in thick
bronze cartridges is being
ly used for blasting in some E
coal mines.

A new railroad station at J
Mo., is being built which
ly composed of refuse from
that vicinity.

A collection of buttons, dati
the ninth century, left by a ma
recently died at Ghent, in Fr
valued at $40,000.

A blue fox farm is to be star
Karagin island, Kamchatka,
be managed like similar
North America.

As a means of ventilation e
million cubic feet of ozonized
be pumped every day into
way tunnels of London.

The Chinese pen is a brus
of soft hair, which is used
for painting the curiously form
ters of the Chinese alphabet.

Lightning does most damage
el, open country. A town or cit
its numerous projections an
is comparatively exempt.

The largest mill ever built
crushing sugar cane has bee
pleted in Scotland for a Germ
which will use it in Argentina.

As it is thirty-four feet lon
twelve high, a motor truck us
New York to move theatrica
ery, is said to be the larges
built.

Desertions in the United Sta
my in 1911 amounted to only 2
cent, a lower rate than in an
year before.

The signal corps at Ft. Myer
can unpack its wireless machin
the antennae, forty feet high
begin work in sixty-eight se

A holder for a box of safety
es, intended to be hung on
but which can be folded for ca
in the pocket, is the invention
New Yorker.

The chandelier in the Alhamb
sic hall in London is said to b
one of the largest in the world
ing sixty electric lamps of 500-
power each.

The waste from two wood pul
in Sweden that use the sulphit
cess, ordinarily considered valu
is being converted into industri
cohol.

An electrically operated coin
slot machine has been invent
Switzerland for cleaning the sol
sides of a person's shoes whe
ing a coin.

In connection with a fiber con
which took place recently in Ja
very interesting exposition o
plants and fiber working machi
has been held.

Rain is not always sparkling
nor is snow invariably white.
snow, which has recently been
ing in an Alpine valley is a
meteorological freak.

Onata Watauna, the Japanes
thoress, who in private life is
Bertrand Babcock, is so fascin
with golf that her time on the
spend[illegible]

South African gold mining
panies paid last year 8,058,319
dividends last year, and diam
mines [illegible]. The Transva
mines have now distributed $
pounds in dividends.

In a new portable electric l
lamp itself and the reflector
adjusted to any desired angle
base can be hung on a wall
whole affair used as a side li

Arnold F. Hills president
great London shipbuilding fi
has built [illegible]
battleships, is an invalid, and
his work while lying on a
couch [illegible]
office

A painting by Corot, "Souve
Environs du Lac de Nemi," in N
cently for $1,000—the larges
city [illegible]
paid in America for a picture
artist. It is said that Corot
ly sold the painting for $1,000

The United States leads t
in growth of population
forty years. Within that pe
crease has been 52,500,000; Ge
comes next, with 24,000,000
Great Britain, with 13,500,000
France's increase has been only
000.

Mrs. Adelaide Utter, the fir
in this country to hold a fede
clerkship, will resign becaus
gorvernment service because
ceive [illegible] to be abolished. Miss U
has [illegible] her appointment in 1
since.

Henry F. Ashurst, who h
been chosen by popular vote
United States senator from A
left home at fifteen to becom
boy. He is thirty-six years of
been cowboy, freighter, deput
iff, lumberjack, law student
lator.

Miss M. Louise McLaughlin
gave the world that form of p
known as [illegible]
ed for ten years [illegible]
it. She is a pioneer in her
is the center of ceramic
cinnati [illegible]
amic art in this country.

The United Kingdom is the
rival of the United States
ings [illegible]
Her exports of boots and sh
great [illegible]
value [illegible]
but [illegible]
rapid than of this country.

Lover's Guide

Tells "How to Woo an Heiress," "How to Court a Bashful Girl," "How a Lady Should Manage Her Beau to Make Him Propose Marriage," "How to Catch a Rich Bachelor," "Love Letters," "How to Catch a Rich Bachelor," "Love Letters," "How to Win the Favor of Ladies," "Wedding Etiquette," etc. All subjects treated in a way most helpful to lovers. This great book will be sent postpaid for only **10c** or 3 for 25c **COIN.** HAMMOND & CO., Dept. T.B., Spangler, Pa.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured I mean just what I say--C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting ten years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime a quarter of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured--all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
519 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U.S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M.D.** Dept. 8, American Express Building, Chicago.

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," an illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co N 39 Chicago

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. J. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

REBELS LOSE 150 IN MEXICO FIGHT

Flee in Panic Before Havoc Wrought by Machine Guns of Federals.

Mexico City, March 11.—The rebels lost 150 men in a battle near Gomez Palacio, on March 9, according to a special dispatch from Torreon via San Pedro, received by the Imparcial today. The federal casualties in the fighting have not been reported.

The rebel force routed by the rural guards and forced to flee from Gomez Palacio on March 9 concentrated in a ranch in the vicinity for a fresh attack, but a column of cavalry, infantry and artillery under command of General Trucy Aubert ,which had just arrived from Torreon, attacked them on the plains of San Ignacio.

The rapid-fire guns of General Trucy Aubert's force created great havoc in their ranks and caused them to take to flight in a panic, leaving a large quantity of arms and provisions on the field. Three trains of provisions left Monterey yesterday for Torreon.

Four rebel divisions, cautiously advancing for the crucial trial of strength with the Madero forces are closing in on Mexico City, according to advices to Washington.

Surrounding the city are bodies of federal troops ready to attack the invaders, but the effect on the advance is unknown, as is also the strength of the rebels.

The latest advices from Valardena, sent three days ago, show that the marooned American employes of the American Smelting & Refining Co. and their families, 53 in number, had not been rescued at that time, notwithstanding Washington's advices to the contrary. On that day they made a third appeal for help. The messenger made the trip of 50 miles through mountains, evading bands of rebels, and delivered the message to Consular Agent Corruthers at Torreon.

Free to You—My Sister

FREE TO YOU and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments

I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, **my home treatment with** full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure—you, **my reader, for** yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. **Men cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know from **experience** we know better than any doctor.

I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish Discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I Want to Send You a Complete Ten Days' Treatment Entirely Free

to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will **cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cts. a week, or less than 2cts. a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address,** tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost,** my book **"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER"** with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to **think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **mothers of DAUGHTERS,** I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address,** and the free ten days' treatment is yours, **also the book.** This is no C. O. D. scheme. All letters are kept confidential and are never sold to other persons. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 8 - - - NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

TELLS ABOUT

50,000 BOOKS FREE BY MAIL WORTH $10 TO ANY MAN

THE HOME CURE OF MEN'S AILMENTS

Every man suffering from **any man disease,** should write for a copy of this **Wonderful Free Book.** It tells in plain, strong, simple words how any man can **privately cure himself at home,** of such diseases as Blood Poison (Inherited or Acquired), Vital Weakness, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Indiscretions, Organic or Contagious Disease, the After-effects of Fast Living; Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. No matter how long you have suffered; how old or stubborn your case; how often you have failed to find relief or how discouraged and down-hearted you are—**this book will be a revelation**—give you new hope—a new lease on life. It is chuck full of good, sound logic and advice—just the things you should know and follow. If you want your **old-time health, strength** and **manhood** restored, send **RIGHT NOW** for **your** copy of this **Great Guide to Health**—mailed **FREE,** postpaid in plain, sealed envelope.

DR. JOS. LISTER & CO. 903 Northwestern Bldg. Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

Restored His Own Strength

Professor C. J. Budlong, philosopher, profound student, religious leader and greatly respected, widely known citizen of South Lyme, Conn. (whose portrait I herewith respectfully present), marvelously revived and restored his own strength without the use of a single drug or medicine, and merely by following the simple advice which is fully contained in a beautifully illustrated 86-page book that I herewith offer to send to you, reader, entirely free of charge as soon as you write and request it of me (see coupon below). Only upon the rarest occasions do I permit the publication of recommendations in newspapers, but in this instance the undoubted high moral character and wide prominence of Professor Budlong render his testimony of peculiar public interest, and especially so since it was graciously given entirely for the benefit of men everywhere who seek a natural way for the self-restoration of lost nerve energy.

PROF. C. J. BUDLONG.

Nerve power or vitality is the real keynote to all your future strength. It is behind man's greatest achievement in life. When men are deficient in this nerve force they lose courage and fall behind.

Believe me, reader, no matter how run down, despondent, debilitated you may be, no matter what your years, whether young, middle-aged or elderly, if I can put a good supply of this nerve strength into your blood and body, I give you the power which should restore your youth and keep you feeling young forever, to a ripe, healthy old age.

It is not size or good looks which make men fascinating to fellowmen and to women; it is all a matter of that magnetic power, as we call it, that thoroughly strong influence with which a truly vital man seems to radiate the moment he appears in any assemblage.

When I give you new strength I give you this clear-eyed, vigorous personality which will force you to the front, while the weakling must stand aside. Over 10,000 applied to me through the mails during January for the special information which is contained in my free book.

Space in the Toledo Blade is too limited and too expensive for me to here explain fully the easy, new self-treatment I have discovered for treating lost strength, and which is now being used by thousands upon thousands all over the world.

However, I will say there are no drugs or medicines to take, no dieting, no rules for exercise, no hardships of any sort; absolutely nothing that is not perfectly easy to use.

This new method often takes the pain or weakness out of your back in a few hours' time, while you commence to feel better at once. Sixty to 90 days is sufficient to build up your nerves and body, so that you will probably look better and feel better than you have ever looked or felt before. Your friends will soon commence to secretly marvel at the change in your appearance, while you will unconsciously answer "never felt better in my life," to their greetings.

As your system absorbs the new strength rheumatism, kidney, liver and stomach troubles disappear.

Please write or call today.

86-PAGE MAN'S BOOK SENT FREE TO YOU

My 86-page beautifully illustrated book, giving much information of a personal nature and fully explaining my new treatment, will be sent to you by mail, absolutely free of charge, in a plain, sealed envelope as soon as I receive the coupon below. There are several chapters of this book which ANY MAN, young or old, single or married, should read and can profit by to the end of his life. Please write today, or, if living near by, call in person and have a free demonstration of the treatment. Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays 10 to 1.

HEALTH IN NATURE
HEALTH IN NATURE

T. B. Sanden Co., 1261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

NAME..........................

ADDRESS........................

Piles Cured at Home

Quick Relief—Trial Package Mailed Free to All—in Plain Wrapper.

Piles is a fearful disease, but can be cured if you go at it right.

An operation with the knife is dangerous, humiliating and rarely a permanent success.

There is just one other way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Remedy.

We mail a trial package free to all who write.

It will give you quick relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure.

Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures.

Insist on having what you call for.

Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 302 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free, by return mail, the trial package in a plain wrapper.

HOPES SCOTT GOT THERE

Amundsen Says It's Also Quite Possible.

Hobart, Tasmania, March 11.—Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the south pole, said today that he thought it quite possible that Captain Robert F. Scott, the British explorer, had also attained the pole. He hoped so at least. His own base, he said, was 500 miles from that of the British party and his winter camp was nearer the pole than Scott's. He had no idea at the time that Captain Scott had started for the pole. Captain Amundsen has received thousands of congratulatory messages. He announces that he will remain here until the Fram sails. He will then begin a two months' lecture tour in Australia and will join the Fram at Buenos Aaires.

The report is that he will proceed on the Fram to the Arctic ocean by way of the Bering straits.

Today Amundsen went for an automobile ride with Henry D. Baker, the American consul, and later dined with him. He was reticent concerning his experiences at the pole, but said that Shackelton's expedition took a much more difficult route than he did.

SAYS HE'LL HAUNT HANGMAN

Negro Slayer Tells Sheriff What Will Happen.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 11.—Hez Rasco, who is sentenced to be hanged March 26 for the murder of the four members of the Oda Hubbell family near Guilford, Mo., in November, 1910, was last night secretly removed from the jail here, and taken to the jail in Maryville, Mo., where he was placed in a death cell.

"If I am hanged I will be forever with you," said Rasco to the sheriff. "In your work you will be thinking of me, and in your dreams I will haunt you."

Trusses Like These Are a Crime

Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED. Simply write for our free cloth-bound Book of Advice, containing facts which took us **40** years of day-after-day experience to learn. It tells how **290,000** people were benefited and cured in a simple and inexpensive way. Book explains why drugstores should not be allowed to sell their misery-making trusses. Explains the dangers of operation and why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug "discoveries," "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you on guard against throwing money away.

Books tells how the wonderful Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad cures rupture by strengthening the weakened muscles while holding continuously with ease—**Sent on 60 days' trial to prove it**—how it is waterproof—no leg-straps—no body-spring—how it ends all expense on account of rupture. **5000** Public Endorsements sent with the book.

After you have read this book you'll know more about your condition than if you had gone to a dozen doctors. You'll know how to get immediate relief without risking a penny. When writing, please give our box number.

Box 14—CLUTHE COMPANY, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

BED WETTING Completely cured, all ages. Box Penine, full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis, Mo.

MEN NO CURE—NO PAY In other words you only pay our small professional fee when **CURED AND SATISFIED.** **If You Suffer** with Stricture, Varicocele, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Diseases, Chronic Discharge, Nervous Debility, Losses, Hydrocele, Phimosis, Rupture, Piles or Fistula, **LET US CURE YOU.** If you are on the down-grade, and lack the Energy, Vim, Vigor, and Snap that goes to make you a Manly Man and life worth the living, call or write for **Special Course of Medicine**—not a "cure-all" nostrum, but several different medicines—as many as we find advisable—prescribed to meet the complications and special needs of your individual case. After a fair trial should the treatment fail to meet all expectations, **it costs you nothing.**

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 844 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Roberts, No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, March 4.—Senate—Senator Kenyon denounced methods alleged to have been used in the election of Senator Stephenson. Senator Bristow introduced a resolution to investigate whether postoffice inspectors are coercing postmasters in the South in the interest of any presidental candidate. The contingent expense committee reported the Culberson resolution providing for an inquiry into the campaign contributions in 1904 and 1908. The nomination of Chancellor Mahlon Pitney to be associate justice of the Supreme Court was favorably reported. The senate wil meet at noon today to begin the final consideration of the arbitration treaties.

House—The ways and means committee agreed to report favorably the free sugar and the income tax bills. A bill imposing heavy fines and taxes on and prohibiting the import and export of white phosphorus matches was favorably reported by the ways and means committee. A bill granting American citizenship to Porto Ricans was passed. A bill granting that a commission as ensign be given midshipmen upon their graduation from the Naval Academy was passed. Florida Drainage Engineer Wright's connection with the North Carolina swamp land negotiations was described to the committee investigating the Florida Everglades affair. The rules committee continued hearing strike incidents. A bill was passed authorizing the use of the Red Cross in other than war times. The "money trust" investigation soon will be made by two divisions of the banking and currency committee, one to investigate the charges of the existence of a "trust" and the other the Aldrich currency plan. A parcels post system provision is contained in the postal apropriation bill, which was introduced by Representative Moon, of Tennessee. A request from the Navy Department for a $1,000,000 appropriation for wireless stations was transmitted to the House by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Tuesday, March 5—Senate—Senators Williams and Brown spoke for the arbitration treaties and Senator Heyburn spoke against them. Senator Poindexter made another unsuccessful effort to get a vote on his resolution for an inquiry into the strike conditions at Lawrence, Mass. The steel tariff revision bill hearings were resumed before the finance committee. House—Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, attended the Lawrence strike hearings, and listened to the tales of cruelty told to the rules committee. The ways and means committee favorably reported the free sugar bill. The agricultural appropriation bill was considered in the House. A resolution for an investigation of the alleged shipping trust was passed by a unanimous vote. Representative Sulzer urged before the territories committee that the government build and operate railroads throughout Southwest Alaska and engage in the coal business. Representative Frank Clark attacked Gov. Gilchrist, of Florida, for his attitude toward the Everglades investigation. Representative Burnett declared that if the battleship appropriation were restored to the Democratic program the public buildings bill also must be restored. Plans for the "money trust" investigation were finished by the banking and currency committee. Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail representatives urged that Panama Canal rates be placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Wednesday, March 6.—Senate—The day was occupied in discussion of the arbitration treaties, Senators Bacon and Smith, of Michigan, consuming practically all the time. The finance committee concluded its hearings on the steel tariff revision schedule. Game reservation societies advocated federal protection of migratory game birds before the forest reservation committee.

House—Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, again was present at the hearing of the Lawrence strikers before the rules committee. Gov. Gilchrist, of Florida, told the committee investigating the Florida Everglades controversy that he desired Representative Frank Clark's position in the matter brought out. Delegations from the chambers of commerce of Boston and San Francisco urged governmental recognition and a $50,000 appropriation for the international congress of chambers of commerce in Boston next December. Representative Kent protested against the "fraud and misrepresentation" of liquor interests at the hearing on the bill prohibiting the shipment of liquor from "wet" into "dry" states. The interstate commerce committee practically completed its bill providing legal machinery for the Panama canal. Secretary Nagel urged the enactment of the seal protection bill before the foreign relations committee.

Thursday, March 7.—Senate—Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France vitally amended and ratified, by a vote of 76 to 3. The essential amendment around which all debate centered, and which, it is claimed, destroys the effect of the treaties, was adopted by a vote of 42 to 40. Democratic members of the finance committee decided to stand by the house steel tariff revision bill. Senator Gallinger gave notice he would today call up the utilities bill for the district.

House—Speaker Clark was felicitated upon his 62d birthday anniversary in speeches by Representatives Rainey, Austin and Cannon. The $226,000 garden seed appropriation in the agricultural bill was depleted by opponents of the item as "graft." Consideration of the agricultural bill was continued. Representative Burnett introduced a bill providing for the deportation of all deserting foreign seamen who are apprehended. The Lawrence strike hearing before the rules committee was concluded, with prospects good for the ordering of a complete investigation by congress of the American Woolen Mills, their capitalization, organization, and labor conditions. C. G. Elliott, the dismissed chief drainage engineer of the department of Agriculture, testified that the publication of the Florida Everglades land circular was stopped by Secretary Wilson. Representatives Dies, in a speech, coupled Roosevelt and Bryan with Representatives Berger, a Socialist, and declared all three were enimies to real democracy, as contemplated by the constitution.

Friday, March 8.—Senate—The senate met at noon and considered the District of Columbia public utilities commission bill. The District committee reported adversely the Bristow bill providing for presidential preference primaries in the District. Senator Gallinger declared that the government should not build additional levees on the Mississippi if it is to be mulcted for damages caused by levees. Senator Crawford introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 for the international inquiry into the cost-of-living conference. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in a speech, complained of the tendency to favor some pension claimants at the expense of others.

House—Gov. Gilchrist, of Florida, protested against the discrediting of Florida at the Everglades investigation, and invited the committee to visit the Everglades. The report of the Panama canal committee on the Panama government bill, expected yesterday, was held up by a disagreement over tolls for railroad-owned steamers. The public buildings committee will give hearings before the subcommittees on one public building bill for each congressman, but an appropriation bill for buildings may not be presented at this session. Representative Roddenbery conducted a one-man filibuster against private pension legislation. Senator-elect Ollie James, of Kentucky, was made speaker pro tem. by Speaker Clark, during the latter's absence at Frankfort, Ky.

Saturday, March 9.—Senate—Protests were made at hearing against pending legislation to prohibit shipment of intoxicating liquors from wet into dry states. Senator Hoke Smith attacked evils of special pension legislation, saying real soldiers who bore brunt of battle were discriminated against for favorites.

House—General Carter told war department expenditures committee that Major Ray, who has been under investigation, will receive lieutenant colonel's pay whether nominated to that rank or not. Chairman of merchant marine committee said it would be several weeks before the committee would be ready to begin shipping combine investigation. Rep. Roddenbery renewed filibuster against omnibus pension bill, which, notwithstanding, was passed, 214 to 36. Rep. Martin, Colorado, charged special interests with blocking his efforts for investigation of "smelter trust." Committee was appointed to investigate alleged scurrilous language regarding President Taft put in Congressional Record by Rep. Akin, of New York. Rep. Lindbergh, in a statement, said Aldrich central bank plan contained a "joker" whereby money trust could evade paying taxes on $900,000,000.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

HAITI TYRANT TO DIE

His Murders Included His Three Brothers.

Port Au Prince ,Haiti, March 9.—General Jules Coicou, the former military tyrant of Haiti was condemned to death today by a jury in the criminal court on the charge of having been the principal author of the fusillade of March 15, 1908, in which ten persons, including three of his own brothers, were shot to death.

The accomplices of Coicou in the terrible crime were acquitted.

The date of execution has not been settled.

General Jules Coicou, who was at the time of the outbreak in Port Au Prince in 1908, military commander of the district was chiefly known for his tyrannical character. He was at that time said to hate thoroughly all white people and he threatened to "carve out the hearts" of all his enemies.

Coicou is absolutely illiterate and while he was in office used a rubber stamp in signing documents. He betrayed his brothers Masillon, Horace and Pierre Louis, to President Alexis on March 14, 1908 and personally directed their execution on the following day.

Altogether on that occasion he killed 27 men in less than an hour, but only ten of these murders were included in the charge against him .

Among recent patents which attract attention by reason of their novelty is one for making sausages without casings (a searing process) and one for an illuminated flat iron. The latter contrivance is described as containing incandescent light bulbs which serve at the same time to heat the iron and to illuminate the work which is being ironed.

FROM THE NORTH COUNTRY

Where the Winters Are Cold and the Snows Deep.

Writing from the vicinity David Harum made famous, a man says that he was an habitual coffee drinker, and, although he knew it was doing him harm, was too obstinate to give it up, till all at once he went to pieces with nervousness and insomnia, loss of appetite, weakness, and a generally used-up feeling, which practically unfitted him for his arduous occupation, and kept him on a couch at home when his duty did not call him out.

"While in this condition Grape-Nuts food was suggested to me and I began to use it. Although it was in the middle of winter and the thermometer was often below zero, almost my entire living for about six weeks of severe exposure was on Grape-Nuts food with a little bread and butter and a cup of hot water, till I was wise enough to make Postum my table beverage.

"After the first two weeks I began to feel better and during the whole winter I never lost a trip on my mail route, frequently being on the road 7 or 8 hours at a time.

"The constant marvel to me was how a person could do the amount of work and endure the fatigue and hardship as I did, on so small an amount of food. But I found my new rations so perfectly satisfactory that I have continued them—using both Postum and Grape-Nuts at every meal, and often they comprise my entire meal.

"All my nervousness, irritability and insomnia have disappeared and healthy, natural sleep has come back to me. But what has been perhaps the greatest surprise to me is the fact that with the benefit to my general health has come a remarkable improvement in my eyesight.

"If a good appetite, good digestion, good eyesight, strong nerves and an active brain are to be desired, I can say from my own experience, use Grape-Nuts and Postum. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Tobacco Habit Banished

Dr. Elder's Tobacco Boon Banishes All Forms of Tobacco Habit in 72 to 120 Hours.

"What Tobacco Boon Will Do."

A positive and quick relief. A Home Treatment easy to take. S. E. Addington, of Bethel, Okla., writes: "Your Tobacco Boon has cured me after using tobacco 34 years." H. S. Evans, of Meridian, Miss., writes: "I had been a heavy chewer for 54 years. After taking your treatment 8 days I was completely cured." Adolph Erigen, of Pigeon Falls, Wis., writes: "I would not take $1,000 for what good your Tobacco Boon did me." Hundreds of similar letters from satisfied patients. **REMEMBER**—We give a legal binding **Guarantee** of results in every case or money refunded. **FREE** Booklet on the Tobacco Habit and its Remedy, also full information about my Home Treatment will be mailed free in plain package to any one. Do not wait—send name and address TODAY.

DR. ELDER'S SANITARIUM, Dept. 319, St. Joseph, Mo.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

Every Poll Shows Roosevelt Lead

New York, March 11.—From all parts of the country come reports of polls showing uniformly that Roosevelt everywhere is the popular choice for President. In every poll more votes are shown for Roosevelt than for any other candidate, Democrat or Republican, except in Wisconsin some of the polls give La Follette a lead.

No poll from any part of the country shows a lead for Taft.

The Roosevelt men outnumber the Taft men as much as 10 to 1 in many of the polls, and the average is fully 6 to 1.

There has been one countrywide poll, conducted by the Kansas City Star, and includes in the 166,716 votes received to date the expressions of voters in at least 40 of the 48 states. This poll shows nine times as many votes for Roosevelt as for Taft, and the colonel has a clear majority of 4,556 over the combined totals of all the other candidates — Republican, Democratic, Socialists, progressive, conservative. Here are the details:

Roosevelt	85,363
Clark	16,838
Bryan	16,783
La Follette	9,703
Taft	9,597
Wilson	8,931
Folk	7,931
Debs	4,086
Harmon	2,809
Cummins	1,222
Underwood	704
Foss	116
Scattering	2,363
Total	166,176

The poll conducted by the Weekly Dispatch of St. Paul, Minn., shows strongly for Roosevelt.

The following details of the vote tells the story:

States.	Roosevelt	La Follette	Taft
Minnesota	3,979	1,431	263
Wisconsin	1,565	2,382	193
Iowa	757	111	113
North Dakota	2,230	1,462	98
South Dakota	1,326	518	148
Montana	581	246	47
Other States	607	232	50
Totals	11,045	6,382	882

In this poll 33,982 votes have been cast, showing nearly half of the voters of all parties want Roosevelt and those who want Roosevelt are 12 times as many as those who want Taft.

SUGAR CHIEFS GO ON TRIAL

Trust Leaders Charged With Violating Sherman Law.

New York, March 11.—The trial of Washington B. Thomas, former president and now chairman of the American Sugar Refining Co.; John E. Parsons, former counsel and member of the executive committee; Arthur Donner and John Mayer, former directors; George H. Frazier, a director and Thomas B. Harned, a Philadelphia lawyer, was begun here today in the United States district court.

All are under indictment charged with conspiracy to violate the Sherman law, through the company's acquisition of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co. There are 14 counts in the indictment and the maximum penalty is one years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine on each count.

Selection of jurors occupied the time today.

IN A RIOT TO HEAR SUNDAY

Men Have to Be Clubbed by Police in Wheeling Meeting.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 11.—Police reserves were called out yesterday to quell a riot that took place at the big Tabernacle, in which "Billy" Sunday is conducting a six weeks' revval. At a meeting held exclusively for men, 20,000 tried to jam into the building, which will not accomodate more than 10,000.

The police were compelled to use their clubs on the heads of some of the men, it was necessary for the men to form a flying wedge to make it possible for Sunday himself to get into the building.

The topic, "The Devil's Boomerang, or Hot Cakes Off the Griddle," and the promise that the evangelist would handle the subject without gloves, was the magnet that drew the immense throng to the Tabernacle. Yesterday marks the beginning of the fourth week of Sunday's campaign, in which he has been making converts at the rate of 200 a day, his collections from which already amount to more than $15,000.

MAIL ORDER MARKET
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE illustrated book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 1035. No obligations. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL representative wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail; former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; this is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life; write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 502, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks; average $90.00; rapid advancement; every second week off duty with full pay; short hours; no "layoffs;" examinations everywhere, May 4th; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; farmers stand excellent chance; write for free sample, questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. W 32, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Hustling man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Memberships. Spare time to start. $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box DH-293, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—500 young men as Firemen, Brakeman, Motorman and Train Porters (colored); no experience necessary; first-class Ohio roads; $60 to $90 month to start on; write at once. Inter Railway, Dept. K, Indianapolis, Ind.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES—Make supporters; $12 per 100; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Desk H H, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—Three of the best producing farms in Washtenaw county, near State Normal College; can buy of the owner. Inquire Geo. W. Hayes, 14 E. Cross st., Ypsilanti, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED for Household Article —An article that every housekeeper should have; sells for 15 cents; over 100 per cent in it for agents; write today for particulars, or send 10 cents for agents' sample; money refunded if not satisfactory. TATE MFG. CO., Dept. A, Everett Dist., Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000,000 acres in Arkansas for homesteading. Where located and how secured shown in our 1911 booklet, sent postpaid 25c. H. D. Glass, Dept. B, Harrison, Ark.

LOOK—Send 10c and receive 6 beautiful Easter and Leap Year cards, also our big offer of how to earn $25 weekly. Conner & Co., Gladwin, Mich.

LADIES' all wool Skirts, made of good quality serge, to your own measure for $2.98. Send for free catalog and samples. Mildred Skirt Co., Dept. D 200 E. 87th St., New York City.

FOREIGN COINS—A bargain to collectors, 6 all from different countries, for 25c. Michigan Coin Agency, Laurium, Mich.

MEDICAL.

PILES—Sure cure. I suffered for years, paid hundreds of dollars; I finally cured myself. Persons suffering with this painful disease address with stamp, Thomas Watts, Peoria, Ill.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors names may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

KNOW THYSELF—Your future revealed by America's foremost astrologer, mail, name, birthdate, three questions, 5 2-cent stamps. Reading will surprise you. Prof. Franklin, C. Jaurez, Mex.

DIABETES

A SIMPLE HERB QUICKLY CURES THIS DREAD DISEASE TO STAY CURED.

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict dieting.

A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetol Herb, has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy will relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases, within a week, and to prove it we will mail the first 50c package for 25c, with free booklet of special value to the diabetic, containing latest diet list and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 25c today for a full-sized 50c package: AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 139 C, Whitney Point, N. Y.

CAN'T LOSE EVEN ONE WIFE

Kansas Man Tries to Be Honest, but Divorce Court Intervenes.

Pittsburg, Kan., March 11.—Peter Sharp, who recently made the experiment of living peaceably with two wives, both regarded as legal, Saturday was refused a divorce from Celia Sharp, the younger wife. Celia was not in court and the judge said he could not grant the decree until she appeared and agreed to it.

Peter Sharp's first wife, Anne Catherine, became separated from him in the great Chicago fire. Thirty years later, believing her dead, Sharp married again. Last year Anne Catherine appeared and claimed her husband.

Sharp attempted to solve the dilemma by giving the two women equal rights in his home. Dissatisfied with the result, he filed the divorce action against the newer wife last November.

U. S. ANTHRACITE MINERS TO GET A REPLY SOON

New York, March 11.—The reply which the committee of anthracite coal operators proposed to draft today refusing the demands for a 20 per cent increase in wages, recognition of the union and certain conditions of labor, is expected to give in detail the reasons for the refusal of the operators to meet the demands. The operators' committee plan to meet this afternoon to draft the reply to the miners, but the statement is made that until the reply is formally made to the men its contents would not be made public.

At the joint conference of operators and miners here on Wednesday, the reply will be made. The answer of the operators, it is believed, will be of such character that will lead to a submission of modified demands on the part of the men and a series of further conferences looking toward an adjustment.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

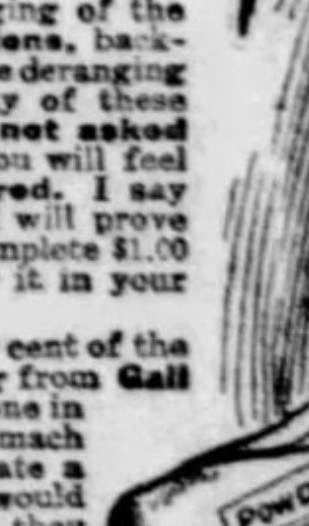
I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

MOST SCIENTIFIC RUPTURE CURE EVER INVENTED

DON'T WEAR A COMMON TRUSS OR APPLIANCE

Dr. Appley's wonderful invention for the cure of all forms of rupture. The only Truss in the world to receive the universal endorsement of the medical profession. Movable and adjustable parts, can be placed in or at any position to hold the rupture with ease and comfort. You can decrease or increase the holding pressure yourself. No understraps, springs or other annoying features. Worn with the same ease as an old pair of shoes. Sold under an iron clad guarantee. Reasonable price. Sent on trial. Booklet Free.

APPLEY TRUSS CO., 15 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.



Don't

Let stricture or varicocele ruin your life. **They destroy health and vitality.** I found the cure 17 years ago. Safe, painless. My book gives symptoms and cure. Sent free. **No free sample swindle.**

G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D., 110 N. Pearl St., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

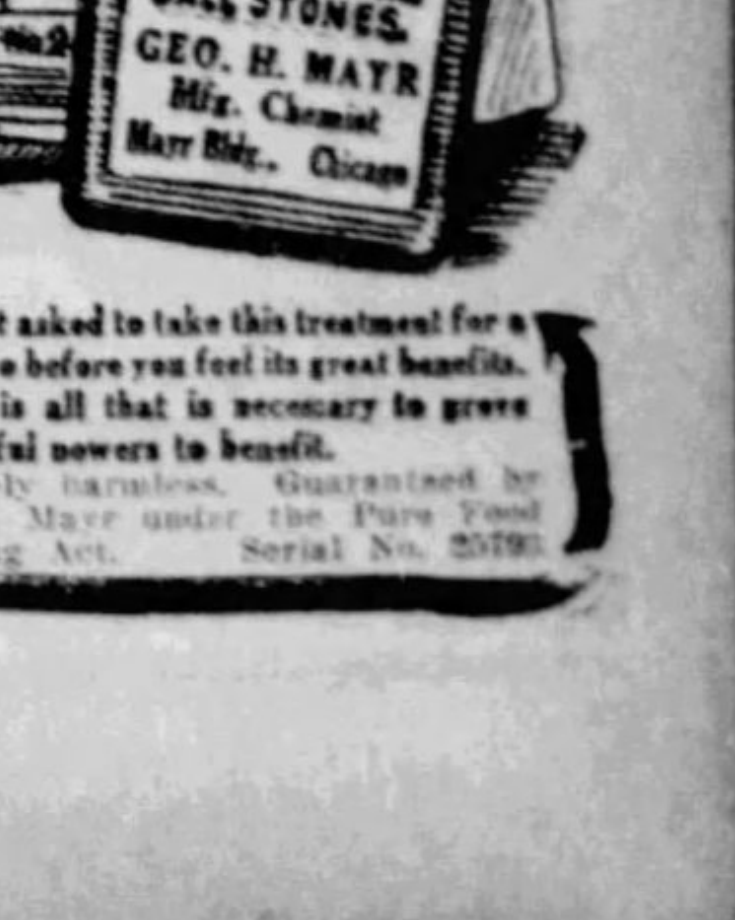
$1 Worth of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Treatment FREE

It is a positive remedy for all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache and Gall Stones.

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with **mucoid and catarrhal accretions,** backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. **You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two** before you will feel its great benefits—**only one dose is usually required.** I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to. I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to sufferers absolutely **Free** so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that 75 per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from **Gall Stones.** I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and **Gall Stones** should not hesitate a moment, but send for this **Free** treatment at once. I would be pleased to send you the names of people who state they have been cured of various Stomach ailments and speaking the highest praise of this medicine. Just fill out the Coupon below—let me send you this wonderful treatment together with highly interesting literature, testimonials, etc. Don't suffer with agonizing pains—don't permit a dangerous surgical operation, which gives only temporary relief, when this medicine will permanently help you.

GEORGE H. MAYR, Mfg. Chemist
Mayr Building, 154-156 Whiting Street, Chicago
References:—Mercantile Agencies or State Bank of Chicago



MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY
MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR STOMACH TROUBLES INDIGESTION GAS IN THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES
THIS REMEDY REMOVES GALL STONES
GEO. H. MAYR Mfg. Chemist Mayr Bldg., Chicago
POWDER No.1
POWDER No.2

Sign and Mail This Coupon To-day

Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, Mayr Bldg., 154-156 Whiting St., Chicago

Send me absolutely FREE, $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

Name ....

Address ....

City and State ....
Write Plainly

Express Office 387

You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits. One dose is all that is necessary to prove its wonderful powers to benefit.

Absolutely harmless. Guaranteed by Geo. H. Mayr under the Pure Food and Drug Act. Serial No. 25190.

The PEACE PAGE.

The Training of Children

It is to the readers of the Peace Page who are especially interested in the training of children, and all others who care to read of my "ways and means" that I am writing. Our home is in a small town where it seems fashionable or at least customary to raise the children on the streets or anywhere but in the proper place, home. We have two little girls, one a few months or two past five years. All that was necessary to keep the eldest off the street after she had been called in the house when she had walked down the front steps in an effort to follow the street-educated children, was a quiet, sensible talk, first with me and then with her father. Then no one, child or grown person, could persuade her to leave our lot without first obtaining permission from her father or from me. I am simply stating facts, for I have seen it tried more than once at the time she was just 18 months old. And I am certain that she could be as easily induced to take live coals in her hands for playthings as she could be to go to the street to play.

But as we all know, our babies may not all be so easily brought to obedience. I found a very different phase of the question when the youngest made her start to the street. Oh, yes. I certainly did talk with her and explain the many dangers of playing there or rather of going on the street alone, but as soon as the opportunity offered itself away went baby, and calling to her to come back to me only brought peals of sweet baby laughter. I could only bring her back by walking behind her. She asked me to take her hand but I told her gravely, "No, mamma does not hold a disobedient baby's hand." She asked if she was to be punished. I said, "Should a disobedient baby be punished?" and she admitted that she ought to be.

So the little feet were tied securely together and she was told that when she was taken on the street it was necessary to tie them so they could not get away. However, it was but a few days when away went baby again, but this time she came back when called. Then the feet were left tied for a longer period and the next time still a longer one. She received no kisses from father, mother or sister, and for one long afternoon got no farther than the door where she could see sister having the large lot to play over and look for flowers or watch the birds building a nest. That ended the running away.

Neither do we permit the street-raised children to enter our lot o play. You might as well let your children play in the street as to bring the products of the streets and put them in your own yard. One thing more. I was a teacher in a public school so I know whereof I speak. Though you guard your children ever so well from the wrong associates when they start to school they will meet the undesirable ones there with ever ready tongues to poison the minds against the necessary government over their actions.

So I say keep your children with you until they are eight years of age and if you have always been truthful with them and have gradually led them from the wrong side of life so that they will respect you and you will have their everlasting confidence. Teach them to read for the greater part of five days out of each week and they will not be behind those of their age in books. Instead they will be so far ahead of them in manners, morals and books that they will not compare with those who started to school at an earlier age without the right home-training. Use the English language correctly in your home and see to it that the children do so too. You will save them in that way from many an embarrassing moment in the future. This looks like a book instead of a letter.—Irish Molly, Pa.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

THE PROFITS OF THE FARM

Dear Cozy Corner—I am coming to you with an old and worn theory, but it is so much in my thoughts that I want to tell you about it. And it is that the farm and the country is the place for the real man. I live on a farm in West Virginia, and have for the past three years, and I have found that the farm home is the home for me. The past two summers have been very dry and I suppose I would have been discouraged if I had not kept a strong rein on myself. It happened in the beginning of my experience on the farm. Still I managed to raise plenty of grain to last through the cold winter. Farmers have made their money on the farm by raising stock. Last winter I wintered 23 head of stock and this winter I have 20 head. We burn coal of our own so we have nothing to do this cold weather but feed animals, keep up the good fires, read our papers and eat the fat, rosy-red apples. For 20 years, the best part of my life, I worked on public works, with some company getting the benefit of my labor all that time. Dear reader, if you are a laborer buy yourself a farm and you will realize and receive the benefit of your labor not only at the present time, but in the future as well. I hear many people talking of moving west from the middle states to the far west. A great many have already gone. Some stay and some come back. I have traveled a little in my time, having been in ten different states, and I find drawbacks in all the states. In ours we have plenty of good water, fuel in abundance, good soil, when rightly cultivated, and our share of rainfall and sunshine. It has been unusually cold this winter and it pinches us a little, but we wouldn't know how to appreciate the warm weather if it were not for a few cold days, as we would not know how to appreciate our good health if it were not for a few days or weeks of sickness that come to us all. We all have our cloudy as well as our sunny days.—Pa of West Virginia.

A CREED OF KINDLINESS

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—This lovely, bright morning I feel as though I would like to talk with you, whose letters I so love to read. You all say so many things that I find worth thinking about. I agree with the Blue-eyed Lass that we ought to be kind to the birds. I often feed those who gather at my windows, but I have an especial liking for the red-breasted robins. They are the birds that seem somehow to belong to the sunset, homey hours—somehow they are so bright and pretty. I think we should be good and kind to all of God's creatures, for the kind deeds are easily done, as the kind words are easily spoken, at the right time. Some fellow-traveler may need the help very badly. How about this for a creed? May our hearts be filled with good will for one another. May we look steadfastly forward, performing present duties with willing hearts with the expectation of good to ourselves and our neighbors. May the world be better and brighter for our having lived in it. And I wish to you all that you may have the best that life has to offer.—S. E. Clark, W. Va.

A DEER HUNT

Twenty-one years ago my parents came to the Black Hills, in South Dakota and as soon as winter came, my brother and I started out on our first deer hunt. It was after a period of very cold weather and South Dakota can get up a cold wave better than any state I know of. It was clear with a very little wind from the west. The timber was thick then and the settlers few, so we did not have to go more than two miles until we saw some fine white tailed deer. We approached within about 75 yards before we saw them standing in the sunshine. I think they were asleep, but they did not stay that way long. I was to count three and then we were going to fire and keep on firing as long as any deer were in sight. I counted three and the big fusillade started. How all of those deer got out of the roaring fire alive I do not know, but when the smoke cleared all we could see was a lot of tracks and about a peck of empty rifle shots. We knew we had a fresh track, however, so we started on the hardest and most useless walk I have ever had. I do not know if the deer ever stopped, but we never saw them again. About 8 o'clock we got home somehow, but I never knew just how.—Tenderfoot from South Dakota.

Spice Cake.

A cheap and good cake. One cup of sugar, one tablespoon of butter, one egg, one cup of sour milk, one-half cup of molasses, one teaspoon of soda, two cups of sifted flour, one cup of raisins chopped, one teaspoon of cinnamon and ginger and other spices if you like. If the cake is wanted to be extra nice, a part of a cup of English walnut meats chopped will add to it.

A Paragraph or Two

Health is the mother of beauty. No use trying to look pretty when you have the toothache.

Notwithstanding a Denver burglar was put to flight with a pumpkin pie it isn't possible that pumpkin pie will ever be classed as a concealed weapon.

In a small town the pessimists are more conspicuous than the optimists.

There is sure to come a time in the life of every man when he wants to throw responsibility on the other fellow.

An English astronomer says that the planet Mars is not inhabited. We are in favor of the American astronomer, who says that it is.

Some men will do almost anything for money. One in Massachusetts has married to save a legacy of $75,000.

Fashion can do almost anything but make big feet stylish.

A Chicago judge advises women to jolly their husbands. Just so they don't make themselves one of those sneak-up-behind-and-slap-on-the back variety of jolliers.

Any woman can keep a secret, provided it is something that isn't worth telling.

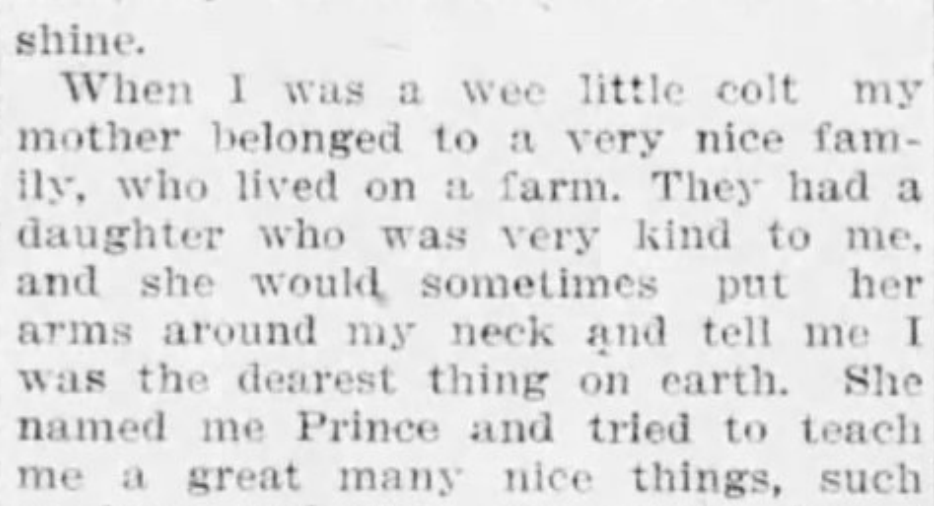
Luther Burbank says that the cactus will soon become a popular food. Which doubtless means that we shall have a cactus trust.

A Cincinatti paper says that a diplomat is a man who can call you a liar and make you like it. If that is true then diplomats are pretty scarce.

Dumb Animal Stories

Dear children, if you care to listen, I will tell you a little story of my life. I am now quite an old horse, and while I have had a great many pleasures, my life has not been all sunshine.

When I was a wee little colt my mother belonged to a very nice family, who lived on a farm. They had a daughter who was very kind to me, and she would sometimes put her arms around my neck and tell me I was the dearest thing on earth. She named me Prince and tried to teach me a great many nice things, such as boys and girls are taught, but I was only a stupid little colt and could not understand. I did learn to raise my right forefoot when she came to shake hands and say good morning. She taught me this by giving me sugar and tapping me on the shoulder very gently at the same time. After a while I knew when she did this that she wanted my foot, and I would raise it up to get the sugar. I was very fond of lump sugar, and every morning I would look for my little mistress to come with it.



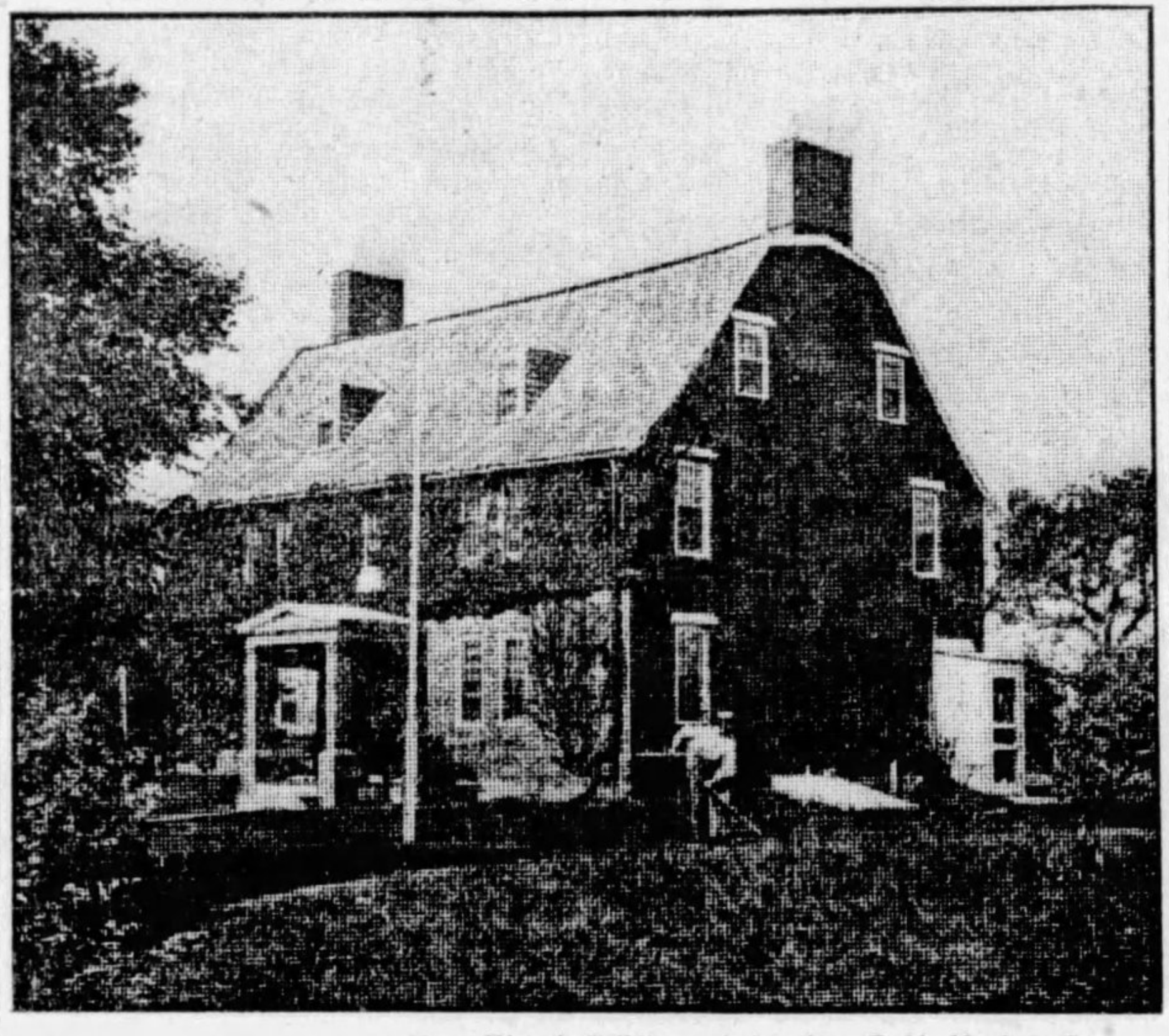
The Family Horse—I.

When I got to be a big horse I would shake paws with any one who tapped me on the shoulder, even though I did not receive sugar for a reward. Shaking hands got to be a habit with me, for, like little boys and girls, I naturally grew in the ways I was trained. When I grew big enough to work, I felt very proud, for my mistress would look at me and say, "Fine little horsey."

Often she spoke of my feet, saying they were so pretty and white, and when they drove me out on the road, she would make me walk around the holes so I could keep my feet clean. Sometimes I got whipped for this, because my master did not want me to go out of the road when I was hitched beside my partner. The little girl's brother tried to teach me to walk through a mud hole, and every time he led me to one I would jump over it or walk around it. But I was quite young then and got a great many whippings for my bad behavior. Now I do better. You see I was like a great many little boys and girls who think their way of doing things is best. But I have learned that other folks know what is good for the younger ones.

I do not live with the same people now. But I am a good horse to work and never kick anyone or act ugly. Most everyone is kind to me and I am quite happy.

THE MONARCH OF ALL



—From Historic Buildings of America.—Dodd, Mead & Co.

CRADOCK HOUSE, MEDFORD, MASS.

The Cradock house at Medford, Mass., is the patriarch of all the old historic houses of this country. It was built in 1634 by the agents of Matthew Cradock, an Englishman. When that part of the country was infested by savages who terrified the settlers this house was used as a place of refuge by men, women and children. It is constructed of brick burned nearby, and is fortified against attacks by Indians. It is claimed that this house was one of the first to be built of brick. Though the storms of many winters have spent their fury on it, though the winds have howled and moaned around the cornices and battered at the windows, the old house has resisted these attacks of the elements, and still stands a relic of former days.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A BOOST FOR WEST VIRGINIA

Dear M. G. R's.—Being so delighted with the many beautiful letters that I read on the Peace Page I am tempted to write a letter myself. I am a strong admirer of the letters written by the Mountain Boy and L. M. G., both of West Virginia. Readers of the Peace Page, I want to ask you if you do not really admire the class of people to which the Mountain Boy belongs? I do, for one. If you look the country over you will not find a more true or patriotic lot of fellows than those found in the lumber camps of the West Virginia mountains. Do not think that I make this assertion because I live in West Virginia. Don't you think the letter of L. M. G. was interesting to read? The way in which the story of our grandparents' days is presented was surely great. I have only written one letter to the Peace Page besides this and it was written before Elizabeth died. At that time I gave a description of myself and my pen name. Perhaps some of the readers will recall it. Sis, of West Virginia. I will give another description of myself, as some of the readers might not have read the other letter. I am 27 years old, weigh 194 pounds, have dark brown hair, blue eyes, and a fair complexion. There I am, girls. Do I look good to you? Don't turn me down because I am from West Virginia. I want to prove that I am not as bad as some of our people are pictured in the imagination of people of other sections of the country.—Virgil E. Hopkins, West Virginia.

FRIENDS BETTER THAN GOLD

Dear Peace Page Readers—I read the letter written by Sad Heart of West Virginia, and I could not refrain from writing. Some of the people in this neighborhood are the same as those where Sad Heart lives. They seem to care nothing for human friendship. The dollar is their only friend. They boast that they would rather have money than friends. For my part I desire real friends in place of sordid gold. Sad Heart, I would like to meet you face to face. If I could call on you some afternoon I am sure that we could have the best of times. Bless her sweet heart, I know just how she feels for I have had the same experiences myself. I love good neighbors; I love to have them come in and visit until bed time. But here, if a neighbor comes in some afternoon once a month, they are doing fine. I have been married only a short time, and am now on a visit home. The people here are so different from where I live. It is rather lonesome here at night as my father is away, and there is just mother, brother and myself, and the dog.

Cheer up, Sad Heart, some day you will be happy while the greedy ones are lonely. They will find a need for friends in the years to come. For fear this letter might fall in the waste basket, I will close.—Mrs. S. L. K., Tennessee.

DO NOT SPEAK EVIL

This is my first letter to the Peace Page readers, though I have read The Blade for some time. My husband and I live in a small lumbering town in northern Michigan. A baby boy three years old fills our little home with sunshine. I think that baby is about the dearest thing in all this world. What happiness would we have if it were not for the children. We should dread the desert behind us worse than the darkness of the future.

I like to visit, but refrain from going to those places where they gossip about their neighbors. Everyone should realize that often a thoughtless remark about some other person's faults will often hurt their feelings. Why not look for the good in our fellow beings and forget about the faults? We are not so faultless and perfect ourselves that we can afford to be judging others all the time. Even if some one of our acquaintances goes astray will they be brought to repentance by us continually talking about their sins? How much better to speak kindly to them and tell them of Jesus who can save us all from sin. There is a tender spot in my heart for the mother of the person as well as the person himself who is doing wrong. I think that the wrongdoer has a mother somewhere who has poured out her prayers to God, beseeching him to save her child from the sins of the world. When you hear of someone sinning remember that in years long ago that person was a poor innocent baby, the object of his or her mother's tender prayers.

I wish that this letter will bring peace to some poor thoughtless person who does not realize what a world of crime he is committing when he criticizes the actions of others. When you are tempted to say something bad against your neighbor stop and think whether you would say it if the person was your own son or daughter.—Rainbow.

OUR COOK BOOK

Buttermilk Pie.

One cup of buttermilk, one cup chopped raisins, one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of cinnamon, and one-half teaspoonful of cloves. Stir these ingredients together and bake with two crusts. It is very good.—Mrs. G. D.

Steamed Indian Bread.

This is like the "bread that mother used to make. Three cups of buttermilk, one cup of sugar, one level teaspoon of soda, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder and one teaspoon of salt. Then take one-third flour and two-thirds cornmeal and stir as for a johnny-cake. Then steam two hours and bake one-half hour or enough to brown nicely.—Mrs. Horton, N. Y.

One Egg Cake.

One cup of sugar, one egg, one and one-half cup of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder. Sift the flour, sugar and baking powder together; beat the egg in a cup, add butter the size of a walnut and fill cup with milk. This will make a good hard-times cake.—Friend from Fremont, Ohio.

Recipes Requested.

"Will the housekeepers who read The Blade send some tried and true recipes for hickory nut cake made with soda and sour milk or cream? We are tired of cream of tartar and baking powder and would be glad for recipes not containing these," writes Bird of Pennsylvania. Can the housekeepers help us?

Cinnamon Rolls.

One pint of sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, one-third of a cup of granulated sugar. Bring these ingredients to the scalding point and then let cool until lukewarm. Beat two eggs very light and add to the above mixture when it is lukewarm. Salt to taste. Take three cups of bread sponge and add all of the above and one cup of lukewarm water. Mix thoroughly and put in enough flour to make a dough about as stiff as bread dough. Let it rise in a warm place until it doubles its bulk. Roll out until it is one-half an inch thick, and sprinkle on it some sugar and cinnamon, after spreading on melted butter. Roll up, cut in slices and let rise until light. Then bake 40 minutes.—Mrs. J. N. H.

White House Salad.

Two bunches of celery chopped fine, five apples, peeled and also chopped fine. One bunch of Malaga grapes, seeded and chopped. Three-fourths of a pound of English walnuts chopped. Lay a lettuce leaf on a salad dish and fill with salad. Cover with mayonnaise dressing.—M. D. P., Ohio.

POETS' CORNER

THE SHAMROCK, THISTLE AND ROSE

Author Unknown.

The sons of old England, old Ireland and Scotland,
Are just the best men you can find;
In peace or in war they are always together.
These countries, you know, are combined.
They are always at peace, and they live just like brothers.
And that's how they conquer their foes:
And they show great respect for those beautiful emblems,
The shamrock, the thistle and rose.

Chorus.

Where is the Scotchman that don't like the thistle?
Where is the Englishman that don't like the rose
Where is the true-hearted son of old Ireland
That don't like the land where the shamrock grows?

Now the Scotchmen can boast of their Bruce and their Wallace,
And well should they boast of such men;
They proved themselves true to the thistle and heather,
Their equals they'll ne'er have again.
And the English they boast of their glorious Nelson,
To blame them for that no one can;
For he met and defeated the French at Trafalgar,
And he died like a true Englishman.

But Ireland can boast of her Sarsfield and Emmet,
O'Connell and Brian Borhue;
Their names every Irishman ought to be proud of,
For they to their country proved true.
Now long may the English, the Irish, the Scotchmen,
United defy all their foes;
And long may they live to respect those dear emblems,
The shamrock, the thistle and rose.

SIX FEET OF EARTH

I will sing you a song
Of this world and its ways,
And the many strange people we meet,
From the rich man who rolls in his millions of wealth
To the poor, struggling wretch on the street.

Though a man be poor and
And in tatters and rags,
We know we ought not to despise,
Just think of the adage, remember, kind friends,
That six feet of earth make all men of one size.

So, if ever you meet
A poor fellow who tries
To battle this world and its frowns,
If he don't succeed just lend him a hand;
Don't crush and still keep him down.

For a cup of cold water
In charity given is remembered
With joy in the skies,
So think of the adage, remember, kind friends,
That six feet of earth make us all of one size.

BUENA VISTA OR THE DYING SOLDIER

Author Unknown.

On Buena Vista's bloody field,
A soldier dying lay,
His thoughts were of his mountain home
Some thousand miles away.
He called his comrade to his side,
For he had much to say
In briefest time to those who were
Some thousand miles away.

My father, comrade, you will tell
About this bloody fray,
My country's standard, say to him,
Was safe with me today.
I've made a pillow of it now
On which to lay my head,
A winding sheet you'll make of it
When I am with the dead.

I know it will grieve his inmost soul
To think that never more
I'll sit with him beneath the oak
That shades his cottage door.
But tell that time-worn patriarch
That, mindful of his fame,
Upon this bloody battlefield
I sullied not his name.

My mother's form is with me now,
Her wail is in mine ear,
And drop by drop as flows my blood
So drops from her the tear.
But, comrade, when you tell to her
The tidings of this day,
Speak softly, comrade, softly speak,
What you may have to say.

Don't speak to her in hurried tones
The blighting news you bear,
The chords of life might snap too soon,
So, comrade, have a care.
I am her only, cherished child,
But tell her that I died
Rejoicing that she taught me young
To take my country's side.

But, comrade, there is one I fain
Would look once more upon,
She lives upon the sloping hill
That overlooks our lawn.
Tell her that I shall never more
In springtime's pleasant hours
Go forth with her in merry mood
To gather woodland flowers.

Tell her that as I dying lay,
With life receding fast,
Her voice, her form, her parting words
Were with me to the last.
On Buena Vista's bloody field,
Tell her I dying lay,
And that I knew she thought of me,
Some thousand miles away.

THE OLD MUSICIAN AND HIS HARP

Author Unknown.

Years have come and passed away,
Golden hairs have turned to gray,
Golden ringlets once so fair
Time has changed to silver hair.
Yes, I'm near the riverside,
Soon I'll launch upon its tide,
Soon my boat, with noiseless oar,
Safe shall pass to yonder shore.

Chorus.

Bring my harp to me again,
Let me hear its gentle strain,
Let me hear its chords once more
Ere I pass to yon bright shore.

Oh, these chords with wondrous power
Take me back to childhood's hour,
To that cot beside the sea
Where I knelt at mother's knee;
But that mother she has gone,
Calm she sleeps beneath the stone,
While I wander here alone,
Sighing for a brighter home.

Soon I'll be among the blest,
Where the weary are at rest,
Soon I'll tread the golden shore
Singing praises evermore;
Now my boat is on the stream,
I can see its waters gleam;
Soon I'll be where angels roam,
Dear old harp, I'm going home.

Now the storms of life are past,
I am safe at home at last,
Now my journey is complete,
I am singing music sweet—
O those angels, how they sing,
Glory to the Heavenly King—
And I catch their sweetest song,
Dear old harp, I'm almost home.

Chorus.

My dear old harp I need no more,
I am safe on the golden shore,
I am singing music sweet—
As I walk the golden streets.

POEMS REQUESTED

The song, The Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane, is requested.

"What is it glitters so clear and serene," is the first line of an old poem requested, and the poem with the opening lines, "In the evening by the moonlight, you can hear those darkies singing."

There's a Light in the President's Mansion, is requested.

"Oh, the world goes round and round and the sun sinks in the sea," is the first line of a poem desired.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

Story of a Pet.

I am right in the middle of a big 80-acre farm, and am just 12 years old. The spring we moved here I got a small coal-black kitten with just one white spot right under her chin. We called it her tie. There were lots of rats and mice in our new home and one day when my mother was cleaning up in the smokehouse and moved some boards in the loft she upset a mouse nest. We brought in the cat and she caught the little mice and then she wanted to be put up in the loft, and up there she caught the old mouse. There was a bustling racket for a minute and then she got the rat. After that she always made her own way and didn't need food from us. And the rats and mice kept getting fewer all the time. I go to the Mt. Vernon school, and I have missed only two days this year and have been late twice.—Mimosa Hardman, West Virginia.

Among the Mountains.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I live in the state of Washington, near Lake Whatcom. In fact our house is about one-half mile from the edge of the lake on a sort of a little plateau. We are surrounded by mountains whose names I shall tell you. Rounder Top, Miller Ridge, Mount Miller, Mount Hom, Blue Ridge, The Sisters and Mauna Lea. We can see The Sisters and the tip of Mount Baker from our house. When the sun rises The Sisters look black and at sunset and in the moonlight they look white. One day we went up on Mauna Loa and saw The Sisters, Mt. Baker, Olympic mountains and the mountains in Canada. It is supposed that a volcano in Mt. Baker once erupted and made a lot of these smaller mounds around it. Baker is always covered with snow. Years ago this place was a very thick forest, but it has been logged off. When the men blast we can hear it echo and re-echo among the mountains. I have a brother and sister, but my mother is dead. My father is a deputy state dairy inspector. I have been living with my grandmother and grandfather since last July. I believe my name is almost as long as James Franklin Hougland, for mine is Lois Natalie Van Houten of Washington.

Postcards a Hobby.

Dear Boys and Girls—I am 11 years old and am in the fourth grade. I go to school. But my school will soon be out and when it starts again I will be in the fifth grade. We raise pears, plums, apples, cherries, potatoes and grapes on our farm. I have a hobby; it is postcards. I have saved postcards ever since I was a little, little girl. I guess I have over 500. I wish some of you boys and girls would send me some cards. If you will I will send some back to you. I hope Mr. Waste Basket, with his wide smile, won't catch this letter napping and eat it. I like to read The Blade to see what all the boys and girls are doing and thinking.—Joyce Katherine Barnes, Potter Brook, Pa.

Indian War Dance.

Dear Boys and Girls—Will you let another boy from Oklahoma join your happy crowd? I guess I shall have to plead guilty to the same hobby as "Pug-Nose of Oregon" and the "Friend from North Carolina." I do like to write stories, and hear them. Say, can you imagine anything better than sitting all curled up by the fireside listening to the stories told by our grandpas and grandmas and of how they were troubled with the Indians?

We Oklahoma people have a chance to see a great many Indians, and, of course, that makes the stories all the more interesting. I wonder how many of the Blade boys and girls have ever had the opportunity of seeing an Indian war dance. Of course you have read of how blood-curdling the Indian war whoop is, but you cannot appreciate it nearly so well until you have once heard it with your own ears. I will describe to you the first Indian war dance that I ever had a chance to see.

The Indians were assembled in a group around the fire. They were all painted in the brightest war paint, and all were in war dress. An Indian, whom I took for the chief, arose, and followed by the rest, they started around the fire, waving their tomahawks above their heads and yelling their war cry, which all early pioneers dreaded so much. Each time the chief danced around the fire he would throw something on the fire to make it burn brighter and as the flames would light up the tree-tops the Indians would give their war cry. Of course this dance was only a "sham," but it gave us an idea of what the original dance of a century ago was like.—Roy White, Oklahoma.

Short and Sweet.

A. M. S., of New York.—"I live in the foothills of the Adirondacks, in a very pretty place. There are lots of lovely views near here. We see lots of wild deer up here and a few years ago three of them came almost to our door."

Have you any pictures of the spots around your home?

Little Geneva Crune, of Illinois has won a gold pin for attending Sunday school regularly every Sunday for a year. She would like to know some of the girls of The Blade and it would seem as though Geneva must be a very nice little girl to know. Her address is Box 53, R. R., 2, Edgwood, Ill.

Elsie Satterfield, Rutledge, Tenn., R. F. D., 3, Box 23, would like to exchange postals.

Ina Boyd, N. Y.—Tell us about the pets and more about the farm where you keep them.

Sallie Jack, of Tennessee.—The waste-basket had a good meal before your letter arrived and did not "eat" it. It has been laid away for the "by and by" time.

Albertie, of Virginia.—Write us again even if you didn't see your letter in print. Better luck next time.

Weitha and Lytle Powers, of W. Va.—We would like to see you helping to herd your father's cattle and would like to know what you think of country life.

Doris Nickerson, Mich.—You must not be bashful when you are with us. We are all friends together, and it would never do to be afraid to speak before your friends.

Cassie Mote, Ohio—You write very nicely and we are glad to get your letters. Write us again.

Flossie Hickling, of Indiana—Be sure and don't forget to write us all about the entertainment the school gave you on your birthday, as you promised us you would.

Winifred Ward, Vermont—We wish we might see the trick cat called Jim.

Esther Bennett, Wisconsin—Send us some pictures of places you like along the river and the bluffs, if you care to and we shall be glad to use them.

Bessie Little, Ohio—Write us about farming, as we shall be very glad to hear from you.

Grace Kester, W. Va.—"I am in the fifth grade and I have never missed a day yet. I go to Sunday school in the summer all that I can." Are we all trying to make as good a record as this?

Bernice Cole, of Ohio, thanks all her friends who have been sending her cards and says that she has quite all she needs now. She has had a lovely shower of postals.

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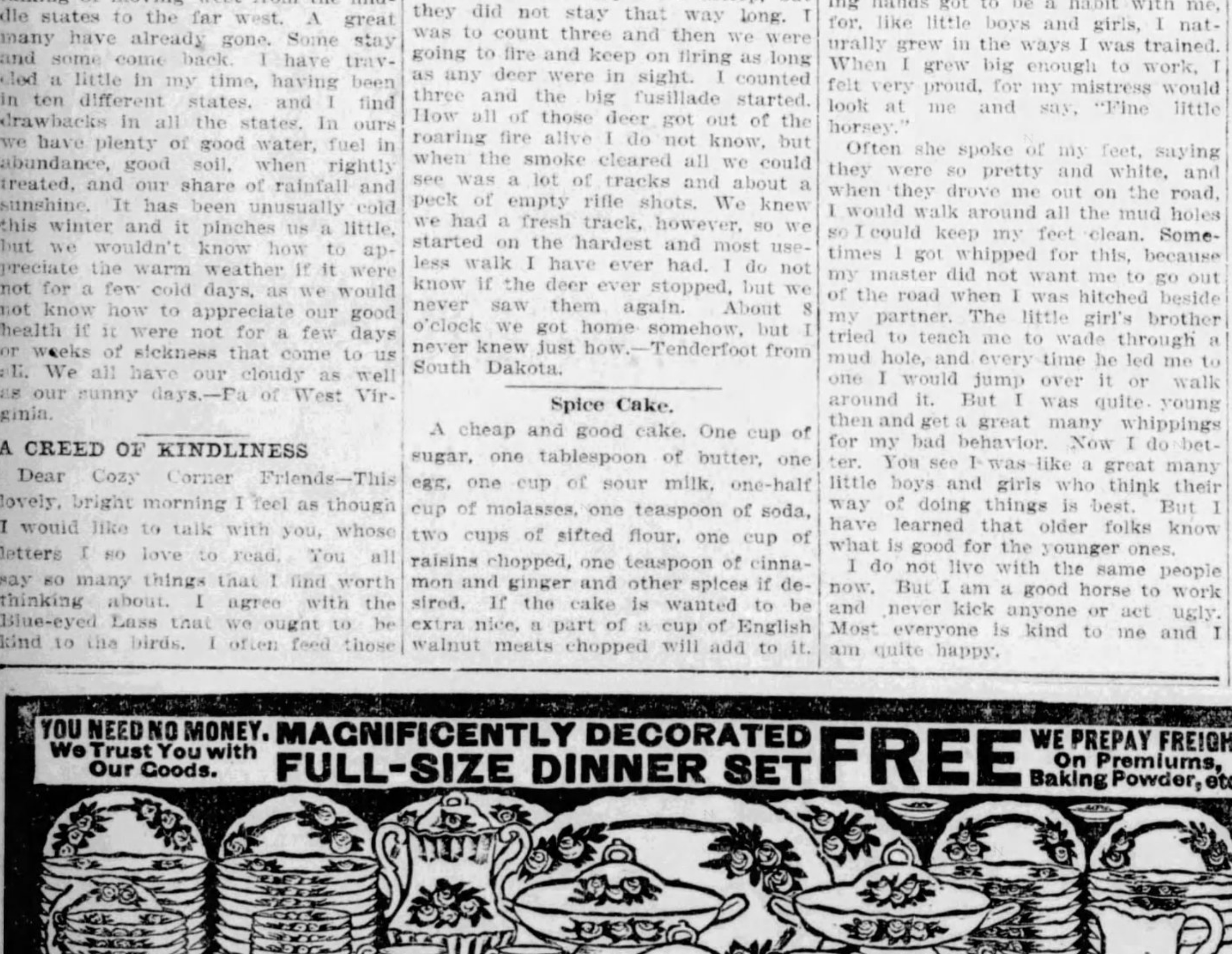

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"I am now in great deal better health than I ever expected to be, so I think I ought to thank you for it."—Mrs. O. M. CLINE, S. Main St., Brownsville, Ind.

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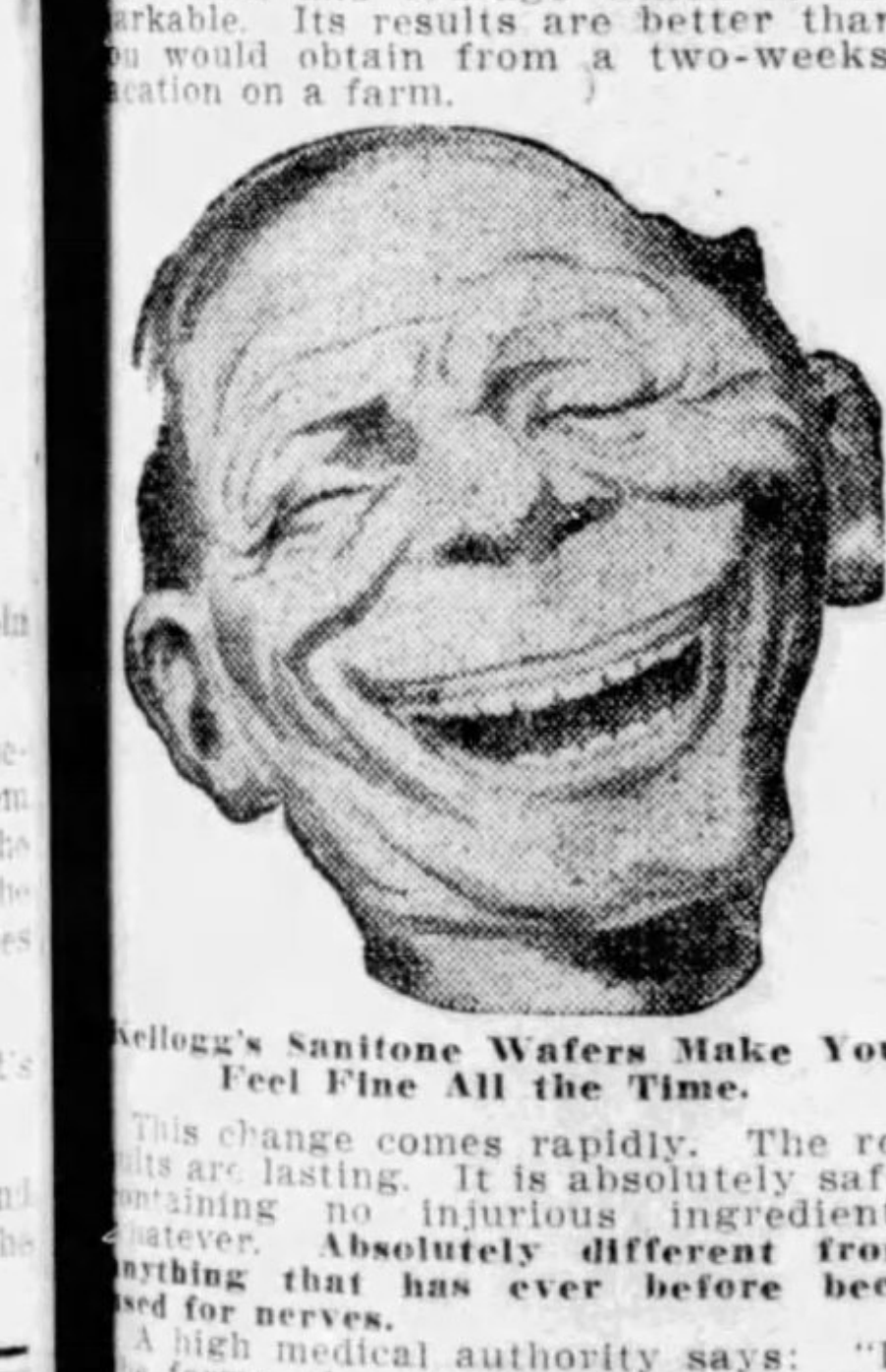

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Every man and woman suffering ith fagged, weak nerves, nervous rostration, excessive nervousness, rain fag, insomnia, neuralgia, low vi- ality, general weariness, loss of rength and weight or any condition hich arises from poor, weak nerves, ay now get "nerves of steel," clear ead, courage, power, quick wit, en- rgy, by taking this great discovery, Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

FREE.

Prove the results of this great dis- overy for nerves, FREE. It speaks for itself. A 50c trial package of this great nerve awakener will be sent free in sealed wrapper, by return mail, o every man or woman who sends his or her name and address, as instructed below. Do it today. A revelation is n store for you.

FOR MEN.—Nerve force gone! You re what your nerves are, nothing else. If you feel all run-down from overwork or other causes, if you suf- fer from insomnia, "caved-in" feeling, brain fag, extreme nervousness, pee- vishness, gloominess, worry, cloudy brain, loss of ambition, energy and vitality, loss of weight and digestion, constipation, headaches, neuralgia, or the debilitating effects of tobacco or drink, send for the free trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers.

FOR WOMEN.—If you suffer from nervous breakdown, extreme nervous- ness, "blue" spells, desire to cry, wor- ry, neuralgia, back pains, loss of weight or appetite, sleeplessness, headaches and constipation, and are all out-of-sorts, Kellogg's Sanitone Wa- fers will make you feel that there is more to life than you ever realized before. Send today for free trial package.

No more need of dieting, diversion, travel, tiresome exercises, dangerous drugs, electricity, massage or anything else—Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers do the work for each and all, give you nerve-force and make you love to live.

A 50c trial package of this great discovery will prove that they do the work. They are guaranteed—every wafer. Send your name and address today for the free 50c trial package of Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers, to F. J. Kellogg Co., 928 Hoffmaster Block, Battle Creek, Michigan, in the city of peace, happiness and health.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON.
F. J. KELLOGG CO.,
928 Hoffmaster Block,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Send me by return mail, free of charge, a 50c trial package of the wonderful discovery for nerves Kellogg's Sanitone Wafers. I en- close 6 cents in stamps to help pay postage and packing.

Name.................................
Street................................
City.................. State..........

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., March 12.—Weakness in wheat was due chiefly to easier Liverpool cables early in the session. A rather sharp decline at the outset was curbed before 10 o'clock by the action of private houses in absorbing the offerings. A favorable foreign crop summary, weakness in the American May option, increased Platte offerings and expectation of a larger movement from Argentine were the factors causing the decline in Liverpool. Northwest movement, while lighter than a year ago, was fairly liberal. The Toledo market opened ½c lower, as follows: Cash $1.02¼, Moy 103⅞, July $1.01⅝ and September 98¾c.

Export demand bein rather disappointing and longs showing a further disposition to ease off, wheat declined a shade more later. Cash closed ⅛c off at $1.02¼; May ⅝c lower at $1.03¾, July ⅛c down at $1.01⅝, and Sept. ⅝c off at 98⅝c.

Corn opened weak with wheat. Later unsettled weather and the generally bullish sentiment rallied the market. May opened ⅝c lower at 73⅝c, July ⅝c advanced at 73¾c, and September ½c lower at 73¾c.

At the following closes corn was ¾c lower: Cash 71c, May 73½c, July and Sept. 73¾c.

Unchanged to ¼c lower on the call, oats advanced ⅛c to ½c in the first half hour. May opened at 56¼c, July at 52¾c, and September at 44⅞c.

Cash oats closed at 56¼c, May at 56¾c, July at 52c and Sep. at 44¾c.

Covering by shorts has helped clover seed considerably. The market advanced about 5c in cash and March at the opening. Initial prices: Cash and March $13.10, April $12.80, October $9.10. Receipts were 100 bags against 490 a year ago. Shipments were 585, which compares with 720 bags a year ago.

Tomorrow 600 bags of red clover are expected. At the following price clover closed 10c lower to 5c higher, Oct. showing the gain: cash and March $13.00, April $12.70, Oct. $9.15.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close— Mar. 12.	Mar. 11.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.02¼	1.02½	1.02	1.02¼	1.02¾
May	1.03¾	1.04	....	1.03¾	1.04⅜
July	1.01⅝	1.01⅞	....	1.01⅝	1.02¼
Sept.	98¾	99	....	98⅝	99¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	71	71¾
May	73⅝	74¼	....	73¼	74¼
July	73¾	74¼	73⅝	73¾	74⅜
Sept.	73¾	74¼	....	73¾	74½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	56¼	56¼
May	56¼	56⅝	....	56⅝	56¼
July	52⅜	52¾	....	52	52⅜
Sept.	44⅞	45	....	44⅝	45
Clover Seed—					
Cash	13.10	....	....	13.00	13.05
March	13.10	....	....	13.00	13.05
April	12.80	....	....	12.70	12.80
Oct.	9.10	....	....	9.15	9.10
No. 2	....	....	12.75@12.65		....
No. 3	....	....	12.55@12.65		....
Rejected	....	....	12.20@12.40		....
N. E. G.	....	....	9.00@12.00		....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	93	93
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.05	7.07½
March	....	....	....	7.05	7.07½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	12.95	12.97½
March	....	....	....	12.95	12.97½
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	1.04¼	1.04½	1.03¾	1.04	1.04½
July	99½	1.00	99⅜	99⅝	1.00
Sept.	96⅝	97	....	96¾	97
Corn—					
May	72⅝	72½	71⅝	71¾	72⅝
July	72¼	72½	71⅞	71⅞	72⅝
Sept.	72⅝	72⅞	....	72	72¾
Oats—					
May	53¾	54¼	53½	53⅝	53¾
July	50¼	50½	....	49¾	50⅜
Sept.	43	43	....	42⅝	43⅛
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	1.08¾	1.09⅛	1.08⅜	1.08½	1.09¼
July	1.05	....	....	1.05	1.05⅝
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	1.02⅝	1.02¾	....	1.02⅜	1.02⅞
July	96⅞	....	....	96⅝	97¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.07	1.07⅛
July	....	....	....	1.08⅝	1.09⅛
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.06⅞	1.07½
July	....	....	....	1.07½	1.08¼
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	15.95	....	....	15.92	15.92
July	16.25	16.30	16.12	16.22	16.20
Sept.	16.55	16.55	16.40	16.50	16.45
Lard—					
May	9.40	....	....	9.40	9.40
July	9.57	....	....	9.60	9.60
Sept.	9.80	....	9.77	9.80	9.80
Ribs—					
May	8.90	....	....	8.90	8.82
July	9.00	....	....	8.97	8.95
Sept.	9.17	....	....	9.17	9.15

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 12.—(Wall Street.)—Fractional gains were general at the opening of today's market. United States Steel opened with a block of 2,500 shares at 64⅜ to 64½, compared with 64 at yesterday's closing. Reading opened with an advance of ⅜ and Lehigh Valley, which sold off at the opening, immediately recovered its loss. Declines included Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central.

Room traders operated on a small scale during the first hour and fluctuations were in keeping with the volume of business. Secondary prices were mostly better, but the slight gains established encouraged some realizing afterwards and the list eased off. Yesterday's vigorous speculation in various industrials was not resumed.

Trading fell to minor proprotions before noon and the market barely maintained an even balance. In fact, the only issues to show a range of a point were Western Union and Anaconda Copper.

Lehigh Valley, a feature of yesterday's early activity, was neglected, as were many other speculative issues.

Bonds were steady.

The undertone became better when liberal buying orders were executed in the Hill and copper issues. The more important shares returned to their high prices of the morning or above. Some increase in the general demand resulted from the improvement in the leaders, but the bulk of the buying was concentrated in the Hill and Harriman group and a few specialties.

New York Stocks.

New York, March 12, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	139	139	138⅝	138½
Am. Loco. com.	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	118	119⅝	117¾	119⅝
Atchison	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝
Am. Car & F. Co.	54	54¼	54	54
Anaconda	38¼	39¼	38⅛	39
Amal. Copper	70¼	70⅞	70¼	70⅝
Am. Smelters	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	75¼
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
Am. Tel. & Tel.	146	146¼	146	146
Am. Beet Sugar	56	56½	55⅝	56½
Biscuit com.	147	147	147	147
Balt. & Ohio	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103¼
B'lyn R. Trans.	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝
Cast I. Pipe com.	14¼	14½	14¼	14¼
Canadian Pac.	231⅝	231¾	231¼	231½
Colorado Fuel	24¼	24¼	24½	24½
Ches. & Ohio	73½	74¼	73⅛	74¼
Central Leather	20	20⅝	20	20¼
Consolidated Gas	140⅛	140½	140¼	140⅝
Can common	13¾	14	13⅝	13½
Can pfd.	95¼	95¼	94⅞	95¼
Chino Copper	26	26	26	26
Corn Product com.	11¾	12¼	11¾	11⅞
Del. & Hudson	170	170	170	170
Erie com.	33⅝	34⅝	33⅜	34⅛
Erie 1st pfd.	54¼	54⅞	54½	54⅝
Erie 2nd pfd.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44⅝
Gt. Northern pfd.	132¼	133¼	131⅞	132½
Gt. Northern Ore	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Ill. Central	135⅝	135⅞	135½	135½
Int. Harvester com.	112	114⅝	112	114
Interborough com.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝
Interborough pfd.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Lehigh Valley	162⅝	163¼	162⅝	163
Louis. & Nash	156¼	157¼	156¼	156⅝
Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105
Merc. Marine pfd.	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19¼
Missouri Pacific	40⅛	40¼	40¼	40¼
M., K. & T. com.	28¼	28¼	28	28
Miami	79⅝	80	79⅝	79¾
North. Pacific	118⅝	119⅝	118⅝	119
Nevada Con's.	19⅝	19½	19¼	19¼
Northwestern	141	141	140⅞	140⅞
North. Am. Co.	79¾	80	79⅝	79¾
N. Y. Central	112⅛	112¼	112	112
N. & W. com.	109	109	108⅝	108¾
N. & W. Con. 4's	109	109	109	109
Ont. & Western	36½	36½	36¼	36½
Pr. Steel Car Co. com.	31¼	31¼	31½	31¼
Penn. Ry.	123⅜	123⅜	123¼	123⅜
Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
People's Gas Co.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
Ray Con's.	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17⅛
Reading com.	156¼	156⅜	155⅝	156
Rock Island	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
Rep. I. and S. Co.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
South. Ry.	28½	28⅝	28½	28¼
South Ry. pfd.	74	74	74	74
St. Paul	107¼	107⅝	106¾	107⅝
South Pacific	108¼	108⅞	108¼	108⅜
Sloss-Shef. com.	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
Texas Oil Co	97	97¼	97	97¼
Tenn. Copper	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37¼
Union Pacific	166¾	167¼	166½	166¾
U. S. Steel	64⅝	64⅝	64	64⅝
U. S. Steel pfd.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Steel 5's	102⅞	103	102⅞	102⅞
U. S. Rubber com.	48¼	49⅝	48¼	49¼
Utah Copper	56⅜	56⅞	56⅝	56⅜
Virginia Chem.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
Western Md.	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼
Wabash com.	7	7	7	7
Wabash pfd.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Western Union	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 150; market dull. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; choice spring lambs, $7.15@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; market 5@10c higher; extreme heavies, $7.00; mediums, $7.00; yorkers, $7.00@7.10; light yorkers, $7.00; pigs, $6.15; roughs, $6.10; stags, $5.00.

Pimples? No They've All Gone!

No More Humiliation; the Wonderful Stuart's Calcium Wafers "Get Right After Those Pimples, Boils and Skin Eruptions.

Trial Package Sent Free to Prove It.

No need for anyone to go about any longer with a face covered with pimples, blotches, eruptions, blackheads, and liver-spots. These are all due to impurities in the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly and the blemishes will disappear.

That's what Stuart's Calcium Wafers are intended to accomplish and do accomplish. Their principal ingredient is Calcium Sulphide, the quickest and most thorough blood cleanser known.

These wonderful little wafers get right into the blood, and destroy eruptive substances present in it. In some cases a few days is sufficient to make a marked improvement. And when the blood is pure the whole system is a hundred per cent better.

Don't fret any longer about those blackheads, pimples, boils, tetter, eczema, spots or skin eruptions; they all go and "go quick" if you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

You can have a trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers, simply by sending your name and address to F. A. Stuart Co., 422 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Then, when you have proved their value, you can get the regular-size package for 50 cents at any drug store.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; heavy yorkers, $7.15; light yorkers, $6.80; pigs, $6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $5.50; top lambs, $7.50. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $9.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; slow and easy. Veal—Receipts, 200; active; $5.00@9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; active; heavy and mixed, $7.15@7.20; Yorkers, $6.75@7.20; pigs, $6.35@6.40; roughs, $6.20@6.25; stags, $4.50@5.75; dairies, $6.75@7.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; active; lambs, $5.00@7.65; yearlings, $5.50@6.50; wethers, $5.65@5.85; ewes, $5.00@5.40; sheep, mixed, $2.50@5.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market slow and weak; beeves, $5.00@8.80; Texas steers, $4.70@6.00; western steers, $5.10@7.00; stockers and feeders, $4.10@6.00; cows and heifers, $2.20@6.60; calves, $6.00@8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market 5c higher than yesterday's average; light, $6.45@6.70; mixed, $6.50@6.80; heavy, $6.50@6.80; rough, $6.50@6.60; pigs, $4.85@6.40; bulk of sales, $6.60@6.75. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; market strong to a shade higher; native, $3.75@7.60; western, $4.75@5.70; yearlings, $5.25@6.30; lambs, native, $5.25@7.50; western, $5.75@7.55.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 30½@31c; solid pack, 29½@30c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 27c; rolls and prints, 28c; dairy, prime, 25c; packing stock, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17@18c; New York state, 18c; brick, 22c; limburger, 19@20c; Swiss, domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 23c; strictly fresh, 23c; current receipts, 21c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $3.50@3.75; red, $3.50@3.65; white boiling onions, 50-lb. crate, $3.00; Valencia, large case, $5.00; onion sets, 6@7c; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Cal., $1.20 bunch; Florida, $4.00@4.50.

Lettuce—7@8c; head, Cal., case, $5.00.

Asparagus—Cal., 2-lb. bunch, 90c.

Rhubarb—Doz., 50@75c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $2.75.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $3.50@4.50.

Mango Peppers—Crate, $4.50.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.25; bu., $1.30.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.75.

Turnips—Bu., 65@75c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 3c; ton, $60.

Spinach—Doz., 75c.

Califlower—Cal., dozen, $6.00.

Parsnips—Basket, $1.25.

Parsley—Doz., 75c.

Onions—15@18c.

Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 30c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Lb., 1¼c; Southern, doz., 75c.

Cranberries—Oak Roc, basket, $2.00; bbl., $6.00; late Howes, $8.50.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8¼c; heavy and rough, 7¼c; calves, 11½c; fair, 10c.

Turkeys—Alive, 16@17c.

Fowls—13c; chickens, live, 13¼@14c.

Yearling lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 9@10c; sheep, 5@7c.

Steer beef, 9@11c; cow beef, 5@7c.

Heifers—7@9c.

Rabbits—Dozen, $1.75.

New York Produce.

New York, March 12.—Flour firm with a quiet trade. Spring patents, $5.35@5.60; winter straights, $4.35@4.50; winter patents, $4.60@4.90; spring clears, $4.35@4.60; Extra No. 1 winter, $3.80@3.90; extra No. 2 winter, $3.65@3.75; Kansas straights, $4.80@4.95. Wheat—Poor cables, favorable foreign crop summary, predictions of an increased movement from the Argentine this week and liberal northwest receipts resulted in a half cent decline in wheat early. May, $1.08⅝@1.08¾. Pork, steady. Beef, steady. Lard, firm; middle west, $9.10@9.20. Raw sugar, nominal; Muscovado, 89 test, 4.11c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.61c; molasses, 89 test, 3.86c; refined steady. Petroleum, steady. Molasses, steady. Hay, quiet. Hides, steady. Leather, firm. Butter, steady; receipts 9,116; creamery specials, 29@29½c; ditto extras, 28½c; do. firsts, 28c; ditto thirds, 25@26c; creamery, held, firsts, 27½@28c; ditto seconds, 26½@27c; state, dairy tubs, finest, 28c; ditto good to prime, 26@27c; process, specials, 27c. Cheese, firm and unchanged; receipts 1,190. Eggs, steady; receipts 22,581; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, fancy, large, new laid, 25c; ditto, select, whites, fair to good, 22@24c; western gathered whites, 21@23c.

Poultry—Alive stock delayed in transit, prices unsettled; dressed poultry firmly held; chickens, 80@90c per pair; turkeys, 12@21c; fowls, western, 14½@16c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, March 12.—Butter weak; creameries, 26@29c; dairies, 23@27c. Eggs easy; receipts, 8,766; at mark, cases included, 19@19½c; ordinary firsts, 19c; firsts, 19¾@20c. Cheese steady; daisies, 17¼@18c; twins, 17¼@17½c; young Americas, 17½@18c; long horns, 17½@18c. Potatoes easier; receipts, 136 cars; Michigan and Minnesota, $1.22@1.23; Wisconsin, $1.18@1.23. Poultry easier; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 18½c; chickens, live, 15c; dressed, 16c; springs, live, 15c; dressed, 16. Veal steady, 7@11c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, March 12.—Butter, creamery, extras, 31½@32c; prints, 32½@33c; firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29@29½c; process, extras, 28½@29c; process, first, 27½@28c; prints, 1c extra; dairy, fancy, 25@26c; dairy, choice, 22@24c; packing stock, No. 2, 18@19c; No. 1, 20@21c, butterine, extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c; common, 12@15c. Cheese, unchanged. Eggs, fresh gathered, current receipts, 21½c doz.; seconds, 19½c. Poultry, unchanged. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes—Jobbing, best grades, $1.25 bu.; store, $1.30; car lots, $1.15; new Bermudas, $7.75@8.00.

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If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon today and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

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SAYS THE RECALL IS AN EVOLUTION

W. J. Bryan Delivers Address to the Constitutional Convention at Columbus

Columbus, March 12.—Greeted by a crowd that filled the convention hall to overflowing, William Jennings Bryan today addressed the fourth Ohio constitutional convention. In his speech Mr. Bryan advocated the initiative and referendum, one of the big issues before the convention, taking a view opposite to that of Governor Harmon, who, in an address several weeks ago urged the charter makers to wait until the initiative and referendum had been tried in some other state.

Applause interrupted President Bigelow in introducing Bryan, when he quoted a Scriptural passage as applicable to the distinguished visitor. "There were leaders in Israel who led, praise the Lord."

Urges Bank Deposit Guarantee.

Col. Bryan digressed from his fixed address in just one particular to urge the guarantee of bank deposits. He stated that he would not attempt to urge any particular system of guarantee for depositors, but declared that the banks should be compelled to adopt a system and live up to it.

"It is cowardly on the part of the government to protect itself and leave the average depositor unprotected," he declared.

"When a banker complains that it is unfair to make the good banks pay the debts of the bad banks," said Mr. Bryan, "I tell them that it is just as fair as the system the banks have when they make the successful farmer pay the debts of the unwise farmer whose security he has gone."

Mr. Bryan discussed corporations, taxation, elections and labor, among other subjects. "There is no darker page in our industrial life," said Mr. Bryan in urging laws for the protection of women and children and for the regulation of hours of employment, "than that which records indifference to the welfare of children—the coining of dividends out of childhood, the darkening of the prospects of a rising generation and the impoverishment of posterity."

In beginning Mr. Bryan said:

"The initiative is the most useful governmental invention which the people of the various states have had in recent years. It is the most effective means yet proposed for giving the people absolute control over their government. With the initiative in a constitution, a constitution's defects, either of ommission or commission, become comparatively harmless, for the people are in a position to add a provision which they deem necessary and to strike out any part of the constitution which they dislike.

I. and R. Not Destructive.

"The initiative and the referendum do not overthrow representative government—they have not come to destroy, but to fulfill. The purpose of representative government is to represent, and that purpose fails when representatives misrepresent their consitutents. Experience has shown that the defects of our government are not in the people themselves, but in those who, acting as representatives of the people, embezzle power and turn to their own advantage the authority given them for the advancement of the public welfare. It has cost centuries to secure popular government—the blood of millions of the best and the bravest has been poured out to establish the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. All this struggle, all this sacrifice, has been in vain, if, when we secure a representative government the people's representatives can betray them with impunity and mock their constituents while they draw salaries from the public treasury.

Recall Is Evolution.

"The attack which were formerly made upon the initiative and the referendum have been directly more recently against what is known as the recall. But it will be found upon examination that the recall is an evolution rather than a revolution. The right to terminate an official term before its legal expiration has always been recognized. The only difference between the recall as now proposed, and impeachment as it has been employed, is that in impeachments the trial is before a body of officials while the recall places the decision in the hands of the people. It is simply a question, therefore, whether public servants shall be triable only before public servants or by the sovereign voters who are the masters. If impeachment had been found entirely satisfactory, recall would not now be under discussion. Even the President of the United States in a recent speech condemning recall, admitted that the process of removal by impeachment must be improved upon.

Must Apply to Judiciary.

"In discussing the recall," said Mr. Bryan, "I have assumed that it would apply without discrimination against all officials, including the judiciary. The argument that a judge should be exempt from the operation of the recall, even when it is applied to other officials, has no sound foundation. A judge is as much a public servant as anyone else; if it is insisted that he enjoys public confidence to a greater extent than other public officials, this very argument answers itself because that superior confidence will protect the judge against injustice—in proportion as people have confidence in the bench, they will be slow to remove a judge on insufficient grounds. It is not necessary to reply to the argument that the recall will make cowards of judges; the judge who would be swerved by fear of a recall would not be fit for the place anyhow. If there is any position in which we need rigid, uncompromising uprightness, it is upon the bench, and the recall, instead of menacing the independence of the judiciary, is more likely to improve the character of those who occupy judicial positions."

Laws prohibiting contributions from corporations, compelling publicity of contribution, and the Oregon primary plan were among numerous recommendations regarding elections.

Question of Taxation.

Referring to the question of taxation, Mr. Bryan said:

"The income tax is likely to be employed by the federal government as a means of raising national revenue, but that is no reason why it should not be employed in the state. It is not double taxation to include a tax upon incomes by both state and federal governments.

"Franchises are a proper subject to taxation. Corporations likewise are being more and more considered proper subjects of consideration, and the mere right to incorporate is a valuable gift to those who take advantage of it." Mr. Bryan also favored leaving some latitude to cities and counties in the matter of taxation.

Concerning courts Mr. Bryan said:

"I am of the opinion that popular election is more in accordance with our institutions and the system towards which we shall approach as confidence in the stability of popular government increases. The judge, like every other officer, is the servant of the people. And there is no reason why he should be made independent of a permanent public opinion upon questions fundamental in character. The distrust of the people, manifested in the disposition of some to deprive them of the rights to elect the judiciary, is unfounded. Unless the sense of justice inherited in the people can be trusted in such matter we may well fear for popular government; but that sense of justice can be relied upon. The people are much more apt to deal justly with judges than they are to receive justice at the hands of judges who distrust the good intent of the masses.

"In dealing with matters affecting labor, you can hardly avoid the conclusion that the government has erred on the side of tardiness in responding to the demands made by the wage-earners for the amelioration of the conditions under which they work. The fellow-servant law, for instance, has far outgrown the conditions that originally justified it, if any conditions could justify it, and there ought to be no delay in safeguarding the right of an employe to compensation for injury due to the negligence of another employe over whose movements he has no control. The constitution should also leave the amount of recovery in case of death or injury, to be determined by the circumstances of the case. It is a one-sided law that puts a maximum price upon a human life, and then leaves the minimum to be reduced to nothing.

"The constitution should authorize employers liability and employes compensation laws, and make the authority so specific that such laws cannot be declared unconstitutional."

The minority members of the initiative and referendum committee decided to present no report but to oppose the majority measure by separate amendments.

Separate Clause Vote.

The convention determined last night to submit all of its work to the electors as separate amendments to the present constitution instead of submitting a new constitution. This, it was explained and finally agreed to by a majority of the delegates, would work towards the limitation of the work of the convention so far as related to the number of amendments.

A resolution to submit an entire new constitution introduced by Delegate Stevens, of Tuscarawas county, was laid upon the table.

The original resolution for the separate submission of all propositions was introduced by Delegate Winn, of Defiance county. Brown, of Highland county, offered an amendment which provided for the grouping of smaller amendments which lacked sufficient importance to justify separate submission under a single head. The amendment was adopted and then the amended resolution was adopted by a vote of 68 to 35.

Mothers of Skin Tortured and Disfigured Children!

You should know that a warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment will, in most cases, bring immediate relief, the little sufferers will sleep, tired, fretted mothers will rest, and peace will fall on distracted households.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a postal to "Cuticura," Dept. 15N, Boston, will secure a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin.

SACRED BRICK IS STOLEN

Relic From St. Peter's, Rome, Disappears in Chicago.

Chicago, March 12.—A brick which for 75 years was a part of the walls of St. Peter's, Rome, and which was recently loaned by J. B. Combs of Philadelphia to his brother, R. M. Combs, of Chicago, was stolen from one of the booths at the Clay Products show at the Coliseum last night.

A man had been stationed at the booth especially to guard the treasure. At the time when there were only a few persons near, the guard left his post for a few moments, and when he returned the brick was gone.

At certain intervals a portion of the walls of St. Peter's is removed in order to place records in a cavity of the church. The bricks taken out are presented to prominent members of the Catholic Church. This is said to have been the only one ever presented to an American.

DON'T STAY FAT

Obesity Quickly and Safely Cured No Charge to Try the NEW KRESSLIN TREATMENT.

Just Send Your Address and a Supply Will Be Sent You FREE—Do It To-day.

Fat people need no longer despair, for there is a home remedy to be had that will quickly and safely reduce their weight, and in order to prove that it does take off superfluous flesh rapidly and without harm, a

This represents the effect the Kresslin Treatment has had in hundreds of cases.

trial treatment will be sent, free of charge, to those who apply for it by simply sending name and address. It is called the KRESSLIN TREATMENT, and many people who have used it have been reduced as much as a pound a day, often forty pounds a month when large quantities of fat were to be taken off. No person is so fat but what it will have the desired effect, and no matter where the excess fat is located—stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck—it will quickly vanish without exercising, dieting, or in any way interfering with your customary habits. Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney and Heart Troubles leave as fat is reduced. It does it in an ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS way, for there is not anything in the treatment that is not beneficial to all the organs. So send name and address to Dr. J. Spillenger, Dept. 532 F, 72 Madison Ave., New York and you will receive a large trial treatment free, together with an illustrated book on the subject and letters of endorsement from those who have taken the treatment at home and reduced themselves to normal. All this will be sent without one cent to pay in any shape or form. Let him hear from you promptly.

Capet Family Relics.

London Daily Express.

The Carnavalet museum, which has already a wealth of curiosities and relics from the stormier portions of French history, has just received a very interestaing New Year's gift. The descendants of Edouard Lasne, who was housekeeper of the Temple prison when the "Capet family" were there, have sent to the Carnavalet museum some of the things which Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette left in their rooms when they were taken to the scaffold. There are two chemises of fine linen belonging to Marie Antoinette. The crown which was embroidered on them has been picked out and only the initial "M." remains. There is a black silk blouse, very much worn and mended in several places, which Marie Antoinette made with her own hands in prison, , and which was worn by the princess royal after her father's execution.

There are also two pairs of the king's silk stockings (darned rather badly), a pair of "Madame Royales," little slippers; a crystal bottle which has a few drops of Marie Antoinette's favorite scent remaining in it, and Louis XVI.'s shaving dish. But perhaps the most pathetic of the relics of the monarchy which went to pieces on the scaffold is a game of bricks with which the little Dauphin whose fate has always been and always will be a mystery used to amuse himself in prison.

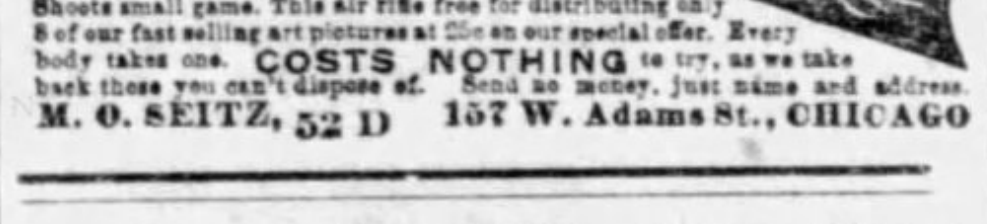
STORK VISITS STREET CAR

New York, March 12.—A public assemblage 1,000 strong in Second avenue lustily cheered the birth of David Mills Reilly at 8:45 o'clock last night. From a Bellevue ambulance surgeon's arms on the back platform of a Second avenue car. David made a speech to the enthusiastic throng. He said in part:

"Ow-ooo-waw-eee-waw-awaw!"

This may or may not have meant that he weighed exactly 11 pounds and could lick any baby of his age on the East Side. Anyway, the crowd cheered the speech to the echo.

350 SHOT AIR RIFLE FREE



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Most people see more poetry in a sunset than in a sunrise.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

A New Self-Treatment, Safe, Gentle; Works Wonders.

MESSAGE OF HOPE AND JOY!

Throw away the torturing truss or any other makeshift! Do you want to be cured of your rupture completely and for a lifetime? If so, don't lose another day in writing me, to get full, important personal information about my Perfected Method and *Full Brochure*—it has cured rupture in legions of cases after all else has failed.

Moreover, if you write me at once, I will send you a Proof Treatment absolutely free of charge.

No matter whether you have single, double, navel, inguinal, scrotal or other rupture; no matter how old you are, or how great a strain your work is; no matter whether you are male or female and even if you have been led to consider your case hopeless—it is a duty you owe yourself to find out what I can do for you. To cure your rupture means true contentment, better health, victory over nervousness, greater vigor and prolonged life; to neglect this may mean sudden death—it has been others' fate, who put off a cure.

Fill out the Free Coupon and send with your full address at once; let me send you something that will *surprise and delight you.*

FREE COUPON
Where is Rupture?
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Age......................
How long Ruptured
....
Cut this out, or copy it, and send with a few general particulars of your case to
DR. W. S. RICE, 705 A Main St., Adams, N. Y.

Mark location of Rupture on this Diagram
Right Leg
Left Leg

I Save Kidneys

Cure Backache, Bladder Trouble Rheumatism.

My New Three-Fold LEXOID Treatment Is Now Saving Thousands From That Back-Breaking, Digging, Twisting, Terrible Torturing Agony, Eases Stiff Joints, Quiets Those Heart-Wringing Rheumatic Pains, Soothes Those Unbearable Bladder Troubles and Quickly Stops the Pains.

Try My Treatment FREE

Don't spend another needless day of suffering. I will send you my **regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid, combined course of treatment** without a penny's expense, **charges paid, to try free,** just as my unequalled offer states. **I don't mean a small, worthless sample,** or a **trial test treatment,** that you can't tell anything about. I mean a **regular, full treatment,** and when I say a full treatment, **I mean a full treatment,** just as I say. I will send it to you **complete—charges paid—delivered to your door—ready for you to use—so you can commence it at once.**

My treatment has helped thousands to regain their health. Those with tired, lame, aching backs, with unbearable bladder and urinary troubles, others stiff and bent with rheumatism—and it has made them well, the most chronic, severe, long-standing, obstinate cases, after all else had failed to cure them. Hundreds using my treatment in despair, have gone their way rejoicing. They were hopeless and it made them well. They were suffering, and it eased their pains, soothed their aches, brightened their lives and made them happy, and now, I offer you my wonderful treatment **to try free—take it—use it—if you want to get well.**

If you nave backache, **kidney, bladder trouble or rheumatism,** dizziness, puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, nervousness, tired and worn-out feeling, if the urine is light and pale, dark colored or cloudy, if you make water often, getting up during the night, if it smarts and burns in passing, if there is sediment or brick dust when it stands, **you need my treatment without a minute's delay.**

Don't Continue Suffering.

My specialty is such diseases. I treat thousands of cases—helping them after all else has failed. I am successful in my life work, because I love it. I love my profession. My whole mind and soul are wrapped up in it, and I am happy. You would be happy too, if you were bringing happiness to thousands of suffering people right along, as I am now. I love to feel I am helping people to enjoy life, and I want to help you to see the bright side of life, and enjoy every minute **of true health and happiness.**

I want to help you to get well, and be strong again, so you can work, and walk, and run, and jump without pain; so you can sleep without disturbance, and wake up refreshed and rested, able to use every muscle, nerve, cord and joint of your body, without suffering misery all the time.

I want you to try my regular **full complete treatment.** My new scientific course of medicines—harmless, soothing, healing, penetrating remedies, that **reach the spot, drive away uric acid, cleanse, purify, strengthen, invigorate and encourage the kidneys to properly filter the blood.** That stop the pain, give strength to the nerves, life and ambition to the mind and body, and do it quickly, quietly, without loss of time.

My Unequaled Offer.

Now, here is my offer—I will send you a **regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid course of treatment, without a penny in advance—charges paid—ready to use—to try free,** just as I promise. Remember, I don't mean a **sample,** or a **trial,** or a test, such as others call **proof treatments. I mean a regular, full, complete course of remedies.**

Take it when it comes. **Use half of it, and see just what it does.** Then when you know it has helped you, **when you know you are getting better,** just send me a small amount, an amount within your easy reach—an amount you can easily afford to spare—that is all I'll ask. I know you'll be willing to do your part **when it helps you—and your word is good enough for me.** It will help you quickly. But you are to pay nothing **unless it does.** Try it first, pay afterwards when you know, **not before.** When you have used half of it, if you are not satisfied, return what's left, and **pay nothing. It doesn't cost you a penny to try my treatment**—I will send it to you charges paid, **take it, try it, and find out.**

A Full Treatment, Free To Try.

I am the only one to-day making this offer, sending a full treatment, on free trial for such diseases. You know I could not afford to do it, if I did not feel sure it would help you—if I did not know it would cure. That's why I can afford to send it first—**but you are the one to decide;** you are the one to be the judge. It must help you, it must satisfy you—**before you send a penny.** And you are the one to say. **I will take your word.** It's all left right with you yourself. What you say goes. That's all I care for. I don't want a penny unless it helps you. I would not take a cent that I am not entitled to. I believe in giving everyone a square deal—in being honest—it's my religion—I want to do what's right—that's why I am making you the **broadest, most straightforward, fairest, most liberal one-sided offer, ever made.** When I have confidence enough in my treatment to send it to you this way, I know you'll **be willing to try it at my expense—that's all I ask.** Don't send a penny in your letter, not even a postage stamp; just your name and address and where to send the treatment. Address your letter to me personally, like this: DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH, 917 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Send No Money; Just This Coupon

DR. H. MICHELL DEWERTH,
917 LEXOID BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Please send me your regular, full, complete three fold Lexoid Course of Treatment as you promised above, all charges paid, TO TRY FREE. Also your FREE BOOK about Uric Acid, Kidney, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism.

My name is...............................
Post Office..............................
St. or R. F. D.................. State..........
Please Write Name and Address Plainly

SPECIAL NOTE. Every suffering reader should write at once for Dr. DeWerth's wonderful treatment. The remedies he sends have cured thousands. His treatment is different from others, as Lexoid is a new scientific course of treatment; he alone is its only possessor. The fact that he sends a full treatment, to try free, not only shows his confidence in the treatment, but also, that he is a fair, just, broad, liberal, honest man as well, and worthy of the utmost confidence. It seems now that anyone who continues to suffer with this wonderful treatment within their reach, has no right to complain.

AMUNDSEN IN QUIET MANNER TELLS OF TRIP

In Long Dispatch From Tasmania He Describes Successive Steps on Way to Pole.

London, March 9.—Capt. Roald Amundsen's narrative of his discovery of the south pole, cabled from Hobart, Tasmania, and published in the Daily Chronicle this morning, records without any attempt at word painting the historic achievement he claims.

Besides the attainment of the pole the expedition resulted in the determination of the extent and character of the Ross barrier, the discovery of connection between South Victoria land and probably King Edward land, with a continuation in huge mountains which probably stretch across the entire antarctic continent. These mountains have been named Queen Maud's ranges.

Capt. Scott's former discoveries are confirmed and a good geological collection has been made.

Goes Into No Raptures in Story.

Amundsen, in describing his party's arrival at the pole, records the fact without expressing his feelings at that supreme moment, as did Peary, but it is evident that Amundsen, unlike Peary, shared the triumph with the others.

The position of the pole, Amundsen says, he observed as accurately as was humanly possible with the instruments he had, a sextant and an artificial horizon. A brilliant sun aided the observations, which were taken in every hour of the 24. The records, he remarks, will be a matter for expert examination.

STILL WAIT FOR SCOTT.

By the Associated Press.

London, March 9.—Captain Roald Amundsen's triumph is generally acknowledged here as being complete, and the Norwegian explorer is hailed as the conquerer of the south pole. Many Britons, however, for the time being are still clinging to the hope that Captain Scott's return may furnish a dramatic climax to the Antarctic story.

The Royal Geographical Society, while not questioning in any way Captain Amundsen's feat, is awaiting news from Captain Scott before committing itself by sending congratulatory messages to Captain Amundsen.

Shackleton's furthest point south was passed on the afternoon of Dec. 8. Six days later the party reckoned they had reached their destination, and halted at 3 p. m., when the Norwegian flag was hoisted.

Vast Plain Surrounds Pole.

The plateau where the pole lies he named "King Haakon, the seventh plateau." Amundsen describes it as a vast plain, alike in all directions, mile and mile. Thirteen hours continuous observation on Dec. 15 showed that the party were at 89 degrees 55 minutes, so they traveled the remaining nine kilometers as nearly true south as possible.

The return trip was commenced Dec. 17 after a small tent, bearing the Norwegian flag and the Fram's pennant, had been erected at the pole. Owing to the exceptionally favorable weather on the return journey the speed of the party averaged 36 kilometers a day, against an average on the outward journey of 25. The distance between Amundsen's winter quarters and the pole was 1,400 kilometers. On the whole, Amundsen says, he was favored by fine weather. There were no misadventures and but one delay, that of four days, owing to bad weather.

The party left the Fram Oct. 20 and returned to the ship Jan. 25. Amundsen says he started from his base Feb. 10, 1911, on the journey to the pole, between which date and April 11 the party stored 3,000 kilos of provisions in depots located at 80 degrees, 81 degrees and 82 degrees.

On Feb. 15 the party covered 100 kilometers of ground and the condition of the barrier afforded excellent traveling surface. It consisted of long, smooth undulations, with only two dangerous crevasses and no sastrugi. The weather was calm and the lowest temperature during the laying of the depots was 45 centigrade, on March 4. Before the winter arrived 60,000 kilos of seal meat had been stored in the depots, this being sufficient for the party, and for the 110 dogs, which were housed in eight large kennels.

First They Care for Dogs.

Humane as brave, they first built eight dog houses, a combination of tents and snow huts.

Then they set about looking after themselves, for their little hut was almost entirely covered by snow before the middle of April. First they had to get light and air. Their Lux lamp, which was 200-candle power, gave them brilliant light and kept up the temperature in the house to 66 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the winter. An excellent system of ventilation gave them all the air they needed.

Close to the hut and in direct communication with it were workshops, packing rooms, cellars for provisions, coal, wood and oil storehouses, a plain bath and a steam bath and observations, all dug out of the ice of the barrier. So, in a way, they lived in a crystal domicile; they had everything within doors and at hand if the weather was too cold or stormy for them to go into the open.

The sun left them on April 12, and for four months they were in the dark. The winter was passed in changing their entire outfit, for they had found on making their trip establishing the depots that the sledges were too heavy and clumsy for the barriers smooth surface.

Besides working on the outfit they did as much scientific work as possible. They made some astonishing meteorlogical obervations, for as good luck would have it, there was very little snow. Although open water was close by their habitation all through the winter, the temperatures remained low. During five months Amundsen observed temperatures ranging between minus 50 to 60 celsius. The lowest temperature was on Aug. 13, 59 celsius. The weather then was calm. Amundsen had expected hurricane after hurricane, but experienced only two moderate storms. There were many beautiful auroras in all directions.

All in Excellent Health.

Thanks to the excellent living arrangements the whole party was in splendid health when the sun reappeared Aug. 24, and all were eager for the southward dash. In the beginning of September they took their sledges to the starting place they had chosen for the march toward the south. The temperature rose so much there was no question about setting out. So on Sept. 9, eight men and seven sledges, ninety dogs and provisions for four months started in their quest for the Pole.

The ground yas perfect. The temperature was not extreme, but the next day it appeared that they had started too soon, for the temperature fell and on the following days kept steadily down between 50 and 60 degrees Celsius. Personally Amundsen and his men did not suffer any from the cold. The fine furs with which they were provided protected them. But it was a very different matter with their dogs, which shrank visibly from day to day.

IT'S PEOPLE VS. THE POLITICIANS

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Washington, March 11.—Copies of a letter on the subject of preferential presidential primaries written by Col. Theodore Roosevelt to Senator Joseph M. Dixon, director of the Roosevelt national headquarters, were given out last night by Senator Dixon.

Colonel Roosevelt apparently endorses Senator Dixon's challenge to Director McKinley, of the Taft headquarters, for such primaries, and scores Mr. McKinley's reply that he "did not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game was in progress."

Colonel Roosevelt refers to the nominations of federal officeholders which President Taft recently withdrew from the senate, and infers that the President's action was taken to provide an "example" for the politicians of the state.

"Practically the entire body of professional politicians are pitted against us in this contest," the colonel wrote, "and in every state and in every congressional district they are led by the officeholders who, with the example before them of what was done in connection with the nominations for local offices in North Carolina, are working as we have rarely seen them work in American political life."

The Letter.

Colonel Roosevelt's letter follows:

"My Dear Senator Dixon—I have your letter of March 6th, stating that in your opinion it is of vital importance to the success of the Republican party in the November elections that the national Republican convention shall nominate the candidate whom the mass of the Republican voters wish nominated, and that, therefore, this sentiment should be given expression through presidential preferential primaries in the several states, in order that the wishes of the voters may be ascertained before, instead of after, the nomination.

"I have also seen your correspondence with Mr. McKinley. You proposed to him that, as far as possible, the selection of the Republican candidate for the presidency should be determined by the voters of the party in preferential presidential primaries. Mr. McKinley's answer is contained practically in one sentence in the letter sent you: 'I do not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress.'

Not a Game at All.

"The point of view expressed in that sentence contains the issue within the Republican party at this time. We who stand for the progressive cause for genuine representative government hold that a public contest between parties or within parties is not carried on as a game, is not carried on for the purpose of winning prizes for the contestants or with a view to the personal wishes or welfare of any one man. We hold that the laws which govern elections and govern party organizations should not be treated as rules which are fit subjects for tricky manipulation by contestants for a prize. In sum, therefore, we hold that the object of this contest is not to secure rewards for individuals but to secure the more effective government of the people, by the people and for the people.

"Our opponents, on the contrary, take Mr. McKinley's view that we are engaged in a game in which the interests of the people, it is true, are at stake, but in which the people themselves are not to have their voice. Mr. McKinley's position was stated with frank cynicism by Congressman Campbell on behalf of the reactionary element in the Republican party when, in a recent speech in New Hampshire, he is quoted as 'rousing the greatest enthusiasm by declaring that the Republican party does not believe in an appeal from the umpire to the bleachers.'

People as Spectators.

"Mr. Campbell has simply stated more frankly the view held (as is evident by Mr. McKinley's statement) generally among our opponents. Their feeling is that politics is a game, that the people should simply sit on the bleachers as spectators, and that no appeal lies to the people from the men who, for their own profit, are playing the game. It is astounding that men should venture to take such a position; and it shows that these men and those for whom they speak and whom they represent have wandered far indeed from the ground held by Abraham Lincoln.

"Our opponents take the view that this contest is merely a game; that the object of the contest is to win prizes for the contestants and that public office is the reward that goes to the winners of the game and that, therefore, it is a piece of allowable smartness to refuse to make changes in the laws during the progress of the contest, if these changes would deprive the led captains of the political world of the advantage they now hold over the plain people.

People or Politicians?

"In short the issue may be stated as follows: Should election laws be framed with a view to the interests of politicians or should election laws be framed with a view to carrying out the popular will? We have, on the one hand, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Campbell and the reactionary element for whom they stand, the element which has made it evident that they prefer to see the Republican party ruined rather than to see it made again what it was in the days of Lincoln; and, on the other hand, those who believe that the Republican party can and shall be made now what it was made under Lincoln—a great instrument for the achievement of righteousness through the rule of the plain people. We regard the present contest not as a contest between individuals—for we are not concerned with the welfare of any particular individual, neither with mine or that of any other man—but as a contest between these two radically different views of the function of politics in a great democracy.

"Therefore, we demand that states like Illinois, Michigan, New York, Massachusetts, be given the chance to express their preference in presidential primaries as to whom they wish for President.

Practically the entire body of professional politicians are pitted against us in this contest and in every state and in every congressional district they are led by the officeholders who, with the example before them of what was done in connection with the nominations for local offices in North Carolina, are working as we have rarely seen them work in American political life. Against such forces, it is in any event difficult enough for the ordinary plain citizens, who have only the general welfare at heart, to win. But it becomes well nigh impossible for these plain citizens to give expression to the popular will when there is no popular primary.

Represent, Not Thwart, Will.

"The convention system in our party was founded on the theory that it would represent and not thwart the popular will. When, as too often now is the case, it is turned into an instrument to be used for the direct overthrow of the popular will, then it is not representative, but thoroughly and mischievously misrepresentative of the party of the people. Here in New York, for instance, the machines of the two parties have co-operated to draw up a primary law which imposes on the people a system so cumbrous, so involved, as to make it impossible to get a fair expression of public sentiment and very difficult to get any expression of public sentiment at all.

"It is idle to say that it is too late to make the change we ask. Our opponents are themselves to blame for the fact that the demand has not been sooner granted.

"There was never a straighter fight for the principle of popular rule than that which we are now waging. We are fighting against intrenched privilege, both political privilege and financial privilege. We believe that if given a fair chance the people will declare against both political and financial privilege. Therefore, we demand that they be given that fair chance.

"If the people decide against us, we will bow cheerfully to the decision, confident that they will in the end see that the cause for which we fight is indeed the cause of human rights and human welfare. But we very emphatically object, here in this democracy and within the confines of the party which claims Abraham Lincoln as its national founder, to have this issue against us not by the people, but by the spoils politicians and patronage-mongers who are engaged in defrauding the American people out of their first and most elemental right—the right to self-government.

"Sincerely yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Hon. Joseph M. Dixon, Senator of the United States, Washington, D. C."

WHAT PRESIDENT TAFT THINKS OF THE RECALL OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS

If applied to constitutional questions there will be a suspension of the constitution to enable a temporary majority of the electorate to enforce a popular but invalid act.

Might it not prepare the way for the possible exercise of the greatest tyranny?

It is a misunderstanding of our form of government to assume that judges are bound to follow the will of the majority of an electorate in respect to the issue of their decisions.

The popular impulse to take power away from the judges and give it all to the jury has not been for the public good in the enforcement of criminal law.

What is the necessity for such a crude, revolutionary, fitful and unstable way of reversing judicial construction of the constitution?

Let us not depend upon the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities.

Such a proposal is utterly without merit or utility, and instead of being progressive, is reactionary; instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government, is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny.

The electorate is not more than one-fourth of the people for whom the government is maintained.

Women's suffrage will change this and it is doubtless coming as soon as the electorate can be certain that most women desire it and will assume its burden and responsibility.

WILEY TO BECOME EDITOR?

Rumor of His Resignation Is Again Abroad.

Washington, March 12.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry in the department of agriculture, has decided to resign his office and accept a business offer which has been under consideration for several weeks.

It is known that there have been conferences between Dr. Wiley and Secretary Wilson, in which the subject of Dr. Wiley's resignation has been discussed, although last night, when the secretary was asked if he would confirm the statement, he replied:

"To whom has Dr. Wiley tendered his resignation? Not to me, surely. He hasn't told me of it yet."

A moment later the secretary added: "That story isn't ripe enough to pick yet."

Dr. Wiley refused to discuss the report.

The inducement which is said to have led to Dr. Wiley's determination to leave the government service is the offer of a large salary to become editor of Good Housekeeping.

Gregorian Chant Compulsory.

New York Sun.

The vatican has issued an order from the pope to the effect that all religious institutions in Rome must comply with the motu proprio of 1903 in regard to the reform of church music. The pope rules that the Gregorian chant must in future be adopted at all sacred services and must be accompanied exclusively by an organ. Any other instrument is forbidden.

Part singing is abolished and women are not allowed to sing except as a part of the congregation. Hence they are excluded from the choirs, with the exception of those female religious communities where nuns and schoolgirls are allowed to sing, provided the music is the pure Gregorian chant.

All choirmasters and organists are required to pass an examination which must be held by a special commission on sacred music, and without its certificate they cannot possibly be employed at secred functions. The rules at present only affect some dioceses, but it is the pope's intention gradually to extend them to all dioceses in Italy and abroad.

Jews in Germany.

New York Sun.

At a Zionist meeting in Berlin complaints were made of the gradual extinction of Jews in Germany. It was stated that 80 per cent of the German Jews a century ago lived in villages, while today not more than 10 per cent are found in the country. The tendency of the people is to be absorbed in the towns, where they devote themselves exclusively to trades, the learned professions and occupations which are calculated to postpone marriage until the age of 35.

Another cause for the diminution of the Jews is the two child family, when it is a well known fact that a race which does not produce families of three and four must die. Another cause is mixed marriages, which leads to the adoption of Christianity. Of the Jewish marriages in Hamburg alone 61 per cent are mixed and the bulk of the children are not educated in the Jewish faith. Zionism is suggested as the sole remedy whereby a national Jewish reservoir can be built at Palestine to keep the stream of pure Hebrew nationality flowing through the world.

Air Raises Water.

Harper's Weekly.

As all school boys know, a suction pump can theoretically elevate water only about 33 1-3 feet, a column of water of that height balancing the atmospheric pressure. A means has, however, been found of causing a suction pump to rise water to a height of even 60 feet. The invention was made by a workman in the French marine, Monsieur Eysserie, the chief engineer of the marine, remarked that one particular pump showed extraordinary qualities in drawing water from ship's holds. Inquiry developed the fact that a workman had thought of the plan of introducing air into the water at the point where the suction was applied, thus producing an emulsion of air and water, which, because of its diminished density, was capable of being elevated to considerably greater heights than pure water.

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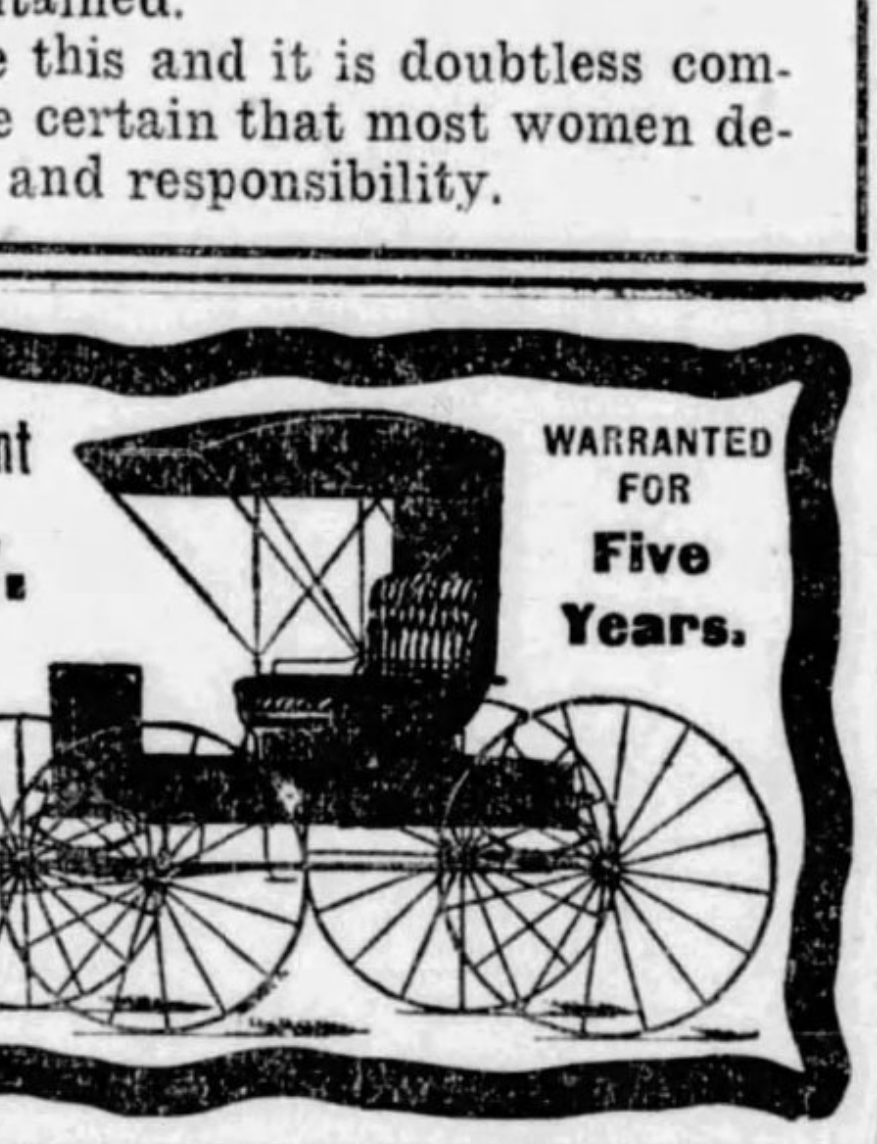

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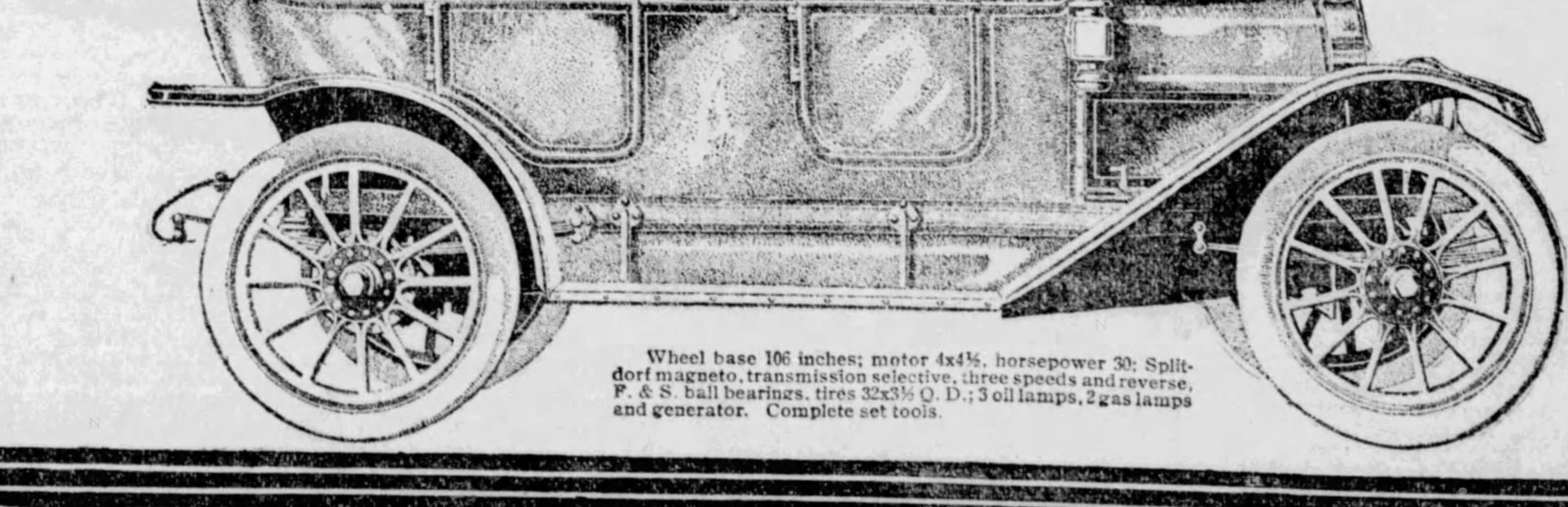

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